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FORTY PERSONS REPORTED DROWNED BY PLUNGE OF TRAIN THROUGH BRIDGE

Fearful Accident, Due to the Heavy Rains, Occurs on the Denver and Rio Grande—Details of the Horror Are Meager.

Pueblo, Colo., August 7.—Rio Grande passengar train No. 11, due to reach Pueblo at 8:15 p. m., went through a bridge at Pinon at 7:50 o'clock tonight. The engine and five coaches were wrecken and a number of passengers injured. The accident was caused by heavy rains, which weakened the bridge. The extent of the injuries to the passengers is not known, but it is rumored that some fatalities resulted.

It is now reported that between thirty and forty people have been drowned in the wreck near Pinion, many of them Pueblo residents.

A call for volunteers has been made on Pueblo and every available man is being sent to the scene. Details are very hard to obtain at this hour.

THE PARKER FAMILY GROUP.



JUDGE ALTON BROOKS PARKER'S FAMILY CIRCLE. FROM A PORTRAIT TAKEN ON THE LAWN AT ROSEMOUNT-ON-THE-HUDSON. In the Group Are Judge Parker, His Mother, Harriet Stratton Parker, Mrs. Alton B. Parker, Mrs. Charles Mercer Hall and Her Two Children, Alton Parker Hall and Mary McAllister Hall.

YANKEE CONSUL STONED BY MOB 'N COLOMBIA

Troops Called Out in Bogoto to Protect Consul General Snyder.

FEELING IN COLOMBIA BITTER TO AMERICANS

Believed That Stoning of Snyder Was Act of Irresponsible Persons. Delay in Confirmation of Reyes as President Causes War Rumors.

Panama, August 7.—No information has been received at the American legation here from Bogota regarding reports circulated in the United States and said to have been sent from Panama that an outbreak occurred at Bogota Friday last when the American consul was stoned by a mob and troops called out to protect Alban G. Snyder, the charge d'affaires.

The American minister believes that if the consulate was stoned, as alleged, it was nothing more than the act of irresponsible people resulting from the feeling against the United States which obtains in Colombia.

General Rafael Reyes should have assumed the presidency of Colombia today, but according to the latest news brought by coastwise vessels, congress adjourned without proclaiming his election, as required by the constitution. This is said to be part of the plan of the war party to annul the election of Reyes.

It is reported here that General Reyes, being favored by the army, was to proclaim himself president.

Snyder from West Virginia.

Charleston, W. Va., August 7.—Consul General Alban G. Snyder, at Bogota, is a native of Charleston. He is 29 years of age and unmarried, is a graduate of Washington and Lee university, at Lexington, Va. After his matriculation, Snyder went to Mexico as private secretary to his father, Judge C. P. Snyder, of Charleston, who was in the United States diplomatic service there. He spent four years there and returned to Charleston, where he remained until appointed consul at Bogota tyo years ago.

Sore Over Money Question.

Washington, August 7.—Although the state department has not received any information of the reported stoning of the American legation at Bogota, the officials manifest a lively interest in everything pertaining to the matter.

Very recent advices from Colombia indicated a peaceful condition of affairs with the exception of possible political complications growing out of General Reyes' presidential candidacy. Presumably the feeling of dissatisfaction which followed General Reyes' failure to obtain any money from the United States in payment of Panama still exists in Colombia, and this may have given rise to unfriendly demonstrations against the American representatives at Bogota if this has occurred.

Still, the confident belief here is that General Reyes will promptly deal with any trouble that might occur and thus avoid complications which this government would greatly regret.

Mr. Snyder, the charge d'affaires, is a West Virginia appointee and a newspaper worker by profession.

WINTERED ON HUDSON BAY.

Neptune Carried British Flag North to Lancaster Sound.

St. Johns, N. F., August 7.—The sealing steamer Erik, which was chartered by the government and conveyed an auxiliary expedition to the steamer Neptune, which has been in Hudson bay for the past year with the Canadian official expedition sent for the purpose of annexing territory there, returned here today bringing Major Moodie, of the northwest mounted police, governor of Hudson bay.

The Erik started on the return journey last Tuesday while the Neptune cruised north to Lancaster sound, hoisting the British flag and proclaiming British sovereignty over that region.

Major Moodie reports that the Neptune went into winter quarters in Fullerton inlet last October, built a fort, established a garrison of police, organized the place as a port of entry and stopped illicit trading with the natives. The Erik paid duty on all goods intended for trading with the natives, thereby admitting Canadian authority.

Major Moodie believes the Hudson bay route to be perfectly feasible as a commercial proposition. He also believes that the Canadian government should build several forts, station a number of police therein and commission two steamers for Hudson bay so as to adequately cover the needed service there.

Demurrer Overruled.

Macon, Ga., August 7.—(Special.)—An order was received in the clerk's office of the United States court yesterday from Judge Speer at Mount Airy overruling the demurrer filed by the mayor and council of Macon in the case of W. H. Wright, of Jacksonville, Fla., and William Scandrett, of Cordele, against the city. The suit was in reference to some property in the city and the city claimed that the United States court had no jurisdiction in the matter. Wright and Scandrett prayed for an injunction against the city and the city demurred to the ruling in the case.

Robert C. Harper, Columbus, Ga.

Columbus, Ga., August 7.—(Special.)—The funeral of Officer Robert C. Harper, one of the oldest and best members of the Columbus police force, who died yesterday, occurred this afternoon.

LAW'S WHEELS CRUSH A WOMAN

Pitiable State of an American in London.

She Had Supposed Herself To Be the Wife of the Wealthy John P. Cushing, of Boston—Husband Eloped with Her Sister.

Special Cable.

London, August 7.—Sad indeed is the story of an American woman now in sore straits in London. A few years ago she was living in luxury on Massachusetts avenue in Boston as the wife of John P. Cushing, grandson of the old merchant prince of that name, who made a big fortune in trade with China. Today she is destitute, friendless and well nigh distracted, after a prolonged search for employment in almost any capacity.

The unhappy woman's story, backed by all the necessary legal documents, is to the effect that her maiden name was Laura Wolfe. At the age of 17, when she was living in Brooklyn with her mother and young sister, Louise, she was married to Nat Ward, proprietor of a Brooklyn billiard hall. She left him on the ground of cruelty and obtained a divorce from him in 1891, going on the stage and winning a considerable reputation in ingenue parts. She was with the Donnelly and Girard Company in "Natural Gas" when she was wooed and won by Cushing, to whom she was married in 1894. The pair spent five years of unalloyed happiness in cruising about the world in their yacht, the Corona, with all the luxury that wealth could command; but in 1899 love's dream was rudely interrupted by Cushing's elopement with his wife's younger sister Louise, whom she had cared for and educated, so she says. According to Mrs. Cushing's story, her husband also wheedled away from her $10,000 which he had settled upon her.

The injured lady's suit for separation and alimony was met by an assertion that her first husband had never been served with the papers in her suit against him for divorce, that the divorce was not technically good, and that the second marriage was null and void. In the meantime, the first husband, Ward, supposing that he had been duly divorced, had married again. The case was finally decided against Mrs. Cushing in 1900, after a long hard contest in the courts, and in consequence of the shock she was ill for the ensuing year from nervous prostration. What little money she had was soon spent, and she was forced to return to the stage, where most of her engagements were more or less unsuccessful. Her last appearance was with the Milton Royles in "My Wife's Husband." In the circumstances, she observes, the name of that play got on her nerves. Last April, as a desperate resort, she came over to Europe in some vague hope that she might obtain relief from her quandom husband, who has lately been living with his mother, Mrs. John G. Cushing, on their estate in Pau, France. Her appeals to him were unanswered, however, and disappointment again broke down her health. Today her state is pitiable.

"BLACK HAND" FIEND HURLS DEADLY BOMB

Man Responsible for the Injury of Several Persons in New York Is Under Arrest---Bomb Thrower Himself Was Badly Injured.

New York, August 7.—A bomb thrown into a crowd of Italians in East One hundred and fifty-first street last night injured a score or more of persons and led to the arrest today of Vincenzo Donetto, who the police believe is a member of the "Black Hand" Society, which for some time has terrorized residents of the Italian districts here and extorted money from them by threats and actual violence.

Donetto was himself more severely injured by the bomb than any of the others, one leg being badly torn from the hip to the ankle, but he managed to escape at the time and was arrested today at his home.

It was some time before the police were informed of the bomb throwing, and although they succeeded in learning that more than twenty persons were injured, they have been able to find only a few of them, as the Italians in the neighborhood refuse to give information. Two rival saloon keepers on opposite street corners were giving away beer in an effort to outdo each other, and a crowd surrounded each place.

Peter Dimerio, who was acting as doorkeeper at one of the saloons, says that Donetto approached him and demanded money, which was refused him. He immediately stepped back, took a bomb from his pocket, lighted its fuse and threw it. An explosion followed, and men, women and children ran screaming from the place. Donetto was knocked down but soon recovered sufficiently to be able to get away. When the police went to arrest him today he threatened to commit suicide, but his door was broken in before he could obtain a weapon. A physician was attending him at the time.

Several children were slightly injured and one man is known to have had his chin blown off, but so far as the police have been able to learn, no one was fatally hurt.

SENATOR VEST NEAR TO DEATH

Has Been Continually Sinking and End Expected Hourly.

Sweet Springs, Mo., August 7.—Former Senator George G. Vest has been gradually sinking today, and tonight his death is expected hourly.

GAVE HER LIFE TO SAVE SISTER

Miss Emma Laird Rescues Young Sister From Surf.

Charleston, S. C., August 7.—Miss Emma Laird, eldest daughter of John Laird, a well-known contractor of Aiken, S. C., was drowned in the surf at Sullivans island this afternoon while attempting to save her younger sister.

The younger girl was unconscious when brought ashore, but was resuscitated after two hours' work.

Miss Laird was spending the summer on the island, and was very popular and highly esteemed. She was 22 years of age.

To Open Republican Headquarters.

New York, August 7.—The republican national headquarters will be formally opened tomorrow by Chairman Cortelyou and such members of the executive committee as may be in the city. There will be no ceremony, but the members of the committee will begin the campaign work. Senator Nathan B. Scott, of West Virginia, arrived tonight and other members probably will be here tomorrow.

JUDGE PREPARES TO HEAR NEWS

Parker Getting Ready for His Notification.

Democratic Nominee for Presidency Will Be Formally Told of Party's Choice at Rosemount Wednesday—Party Will Leave New York by Boat.

Esopus, N. Y., August 7.—Preparations for the coming to Rosemount of the notification committee occupied the attention of Judge Parker today.

Mr. and Mrs. William S. Rodie, of New York, were the guests for the afternoon. Mr. Rodie is a member of the New York state democratic executive committee, and expects to take an active part in the campaign in New York state. He will be in charge of the Sagamore, which will bring the committee from New York on Wednesday. The boat will land its passengers at the Esopus dock and then anchor in midstream until the ceremonies have been concluded.

William F. Sheehan, chairman of the national executive committee, called on Judge Parker late in the afternoon. He will return to New York tomorrow, when the committee will hold its first meeting.

Judge George Gray, of Delaware, and former Secretary Daniel Lamont, who had arranged to visit Rosemount, were unable to make connections to reach here today, and it is now possible they will not be able to consult with Judge Parker until after the notification ceremonies. Judge Gray is staying with Mr. Lamont at Millbrook, N. H.

Judge Parker and members of his family attended church services at Kingston today, making the trip in a steam launch.

Democrats Gather in New York.

New York, August 7.—Democrats from different sections of the country began gathering here today in anticipation of the meeting of the executive committee tomorrow and the notification of Judge Parker of his nomination on Wednesday.

Timothy E. Ryan, member of the executive committee from Washington, was among the early arrivals, and told Chairman Taggart that his state was debatable ground, and expressed the opinion that the republican factions there could not be brought together.

W. S. Crawford, chairman of the congressional campaign committee, came over from Washington to consult the democratic national managers regarding concerted action for both president and congress. Among other arrivals were Jefferson B. Browne, member of the committee from Florida, and Representative Claude A. Swanson, of Virginia.

ARMIES OF JAPANESE MARCHING ON MUKDEN

10,000 JAPS REPORTED SLAIN

Stoessel Reports Russian Victory at Port Arthur.

Commander at Beleaguered Fortress Reports to Emperor of Results of Three Days' Attack by Japs—Puts the Russian Losses at 1,500.

London, Aug. 8.—The Times correspondent at Tokio under date of Aug. 7, says there are unofficial reports there that the Japanese have captured commanding positions north and northwest of Port Arthur at a distance of 2,750 yards from the main line of Russian defenses.

St. Petersburg, July 7.—Lieutenant General Stoessel, commanding the Russian military forces at Port Arthur, is an undated dispatch to the emperor says:

"I am happy to report that the troops repulsed all the Japanese attacks of July 26, 27 and 28 with enormous losses.

"The garrison's enthusiasm was extraordinary.

"The fleet assisted in the defense by bombarding the Japanese flank.

"Our losses during the three days were about 1,500 men and forty officers killed or wounded.

"According to statements of Chinese and prisoners the Japanese lost as many as 10,000.

"Their loss was so great that the enemy has not had time to remove the dead and wounded."

A telegram from Chefoo, dated August 7, says that according to Chinese information, a fierce battle was fought on the land side of Port Arthur August 5. The Japanese are reported to have been repulsed with great loss, the killed alone being estimated at 10,000, while the Russians lost about 1,000.

The telegram says that Lieutenant General Stoessel was personally in command and that the conduct of the Russian troops was splendid.

THREE JAP DESTROYERS MET FOURTEEN RUSSIANS

Tokio, August 7.—Admiral Togo reports an exciting torpedo boat destroyer fight which took place off Port Arthur on Friday evening, August 5. The Japanese torpedo boat destroyers Akebono and Obosa approached the entrance of the harbor for the purpose of reconnoitering.

Fourteen torpedo boat destroyers dashed out, separated and endeavored to surround the Japanese boats. The latter broke through the cordon, however, driving off three of the Russian boats. At this point the Japanese torpedo boat destroyer Inasuma joined the other two and the three turned and spiritedly attacked the eleven Russian boats. The latter retired within the harbor. The Japanese boats were uninjured. The damage to the Russian ships is unknown.

Admiral Togo congratulated the men and officers of the three Japanese boats in attacking and causing the retreat of a superior number of the enemy's ships.

Lieutenant General Yamagachi, of the Fifth division, who commanded the Japanese troops during the Boxer uprising, died today after a lingering illness. The emperor made General Yamagechi a viscount yesterday.

JAPANESE RIGHT WING BORE BRUNT OF FIGHTING

General Kuroki's Headquarters in the Field, via Fusan, August 7.—Detailed reports arriving at headquarters show that the right wing of the Japanese army had the hardest fighting during the battle of last Sunday. A sensational feature occurred at Chobadie pass, 10 miles from the Motien pass. A brigade constituting a center column raced with two Russian regiments for possession of the summit commanding the Russian flank. The Japanese fired as they ascended, dislodging the Rusians from the rocks and killing or wounding one thousand in a very few minutes. The Japanese sustained twelve casualties.

Believed Simultaneous Attack Will Be Made on Mukden and Liao-Yang.

RUSSIANS DETERMINE TO DEFEND POSITIONS

Great Decisive Battle Believed Destined To Come in Few Days. Kuropatkin Can't Retreat Farther and Must Give Battle to Enemy.

LIAO-YANG, August 7.—The Japanese are advancing on Mukden, and it is probable that a simultaneous attack will be made on Mukden and Liao-Yang, in which case a decisive battle is assured.

The Japanese intend to follow up the Russians and to gain ground east and south by an attack on Anshanshan (midway between Hai-Cheng and Liao-Yang.) It is reported that the Japanese are advancing on the west and exciting rumors are current.

Though apparently beaten at every point and though the Japanese have advanced well on the Russian flank, the Russians in council of war have determined to defend all their positions as heretofore.

All the foreign attaches and newspaper correspondents are hurrying to the lines.

MORE RUSSIAN DEAD BURIED BY JAPANESE

Tokio, August 7.—General Kuroki reports that he buried the bodies of 512 Russians on the battle fields on Yushulikzu and Yangtzuling. In these actions he reports the capture of 268 Russians, eight of whom were officers. One hundred and fifteen of the prisoners were wounded.

General Kuropatkin's success in extricating his army from the Liao-Yang peninsula without disaster has elicited much praise from the Japanese. The concentrating of his army at Kai-Chou at one time seemed certain to involve it in destruction.

It was believed that a generally decisive battle would be fought at Ta-Tche-Kiao or Hai-Cheng. It is not considered here that Kuropatkin impaired his prestige by retreating with his immense army without a battle. He was forced to abandon or destroy valuable stores and munitions of war when transportation was the most serious problem to the Russians. He also impaired the morale of his army, but he preserved his men and guns.

It is evident that he had hoped and planned to check the Japanese at Ta-Tche-Kiao. Then after holding the enemy in check, it is believed to have been his purpose to concentrate his remaining force at Liao-Yang and to strike Kuroki. The unexpected loss of the Russian left at Ta-Tche-Kiao and the appearance of the Japanese Takushan army on the flank forced the abandonment and surrender, without a fight, of Yin-Kow, Hai-Cheng and Niuchwang.

It is generally believed that the crisis will come shortly at Liao-Yang and that Kuropatkin will be forced to give battle, whatever his present purpose may be.

General Oku's and the Takushan armies are pressing northward and General Kuroki is close at hand, ready to take any part necessary in the general Japanese play.

The possession of Yin-Kow (the port of Niuchwang) has enormously simplified the transportation problem for the Japanese. It gives their two armies a freedom of movement which they have not heretofore possessed.

The Japanese are speedily repairing the railroad which the Russian failed to seriously damage in their hasty retreat.

TELLTALE LETTER BOOK ON KNIGHT COMMANDER

Vladivostok, August 7.—The evidence on which the British steamer Knight Commander, sunk by the Vladivostok squadron, was condemned by the prize court, was contained in a letter copying book taken from a press in the captain's cabin by Midshipman Baron Ert after the officers and crew had left the vessel.

This book was not delivered when the captain surrendered the other documents, and it proved conclusively to the Russians that the cargo of railroad material carried by the Knight Commander was destined for Chemulpo and not for private firms in Japan.

Before the prize court the captain was not compelled to take an oath, the president of the court saying that he would accept his word of honor as a gentleman and a subject of a friendly power.

The captain testified that neither he nor the owners of the Knight Commander knew that the cargo was contraband of war and that they believed it was not destined to be used as war material.

He was then confronted with his own letter book and was dazed for a moment. He then exclaimed: "Heavens! I thought that book was at the bottom of the sea."

The Knight Commander was promptly condemned.

KUROPATKIN REPORTS BURNING OF VILLAGE

St. Petersburg, August 7.—General Kuropatkin in a telegram to the emperor, dated August 6, reports a reconnaissance August 5 on the south front in the direction of the Japanese positions. The Russians set fire to the village of Henchuantza, 13 miles northeast of Niuchwang, from which place a small force of Japanese fled precipitately, leaving their transport animals.

The report gives details of other skirmishes and concludes with the statement that there is no change on the east front of the army.

DOUBLE TRACK DECLINED FOR SIBERIAN RAILROAD

St. Petersburg, August 7.—Prince Hilkoff, minister of railroads, left St. Petersburg today for Baikal to inspect the railway in that district. He declined the favorable offers of foreign companies for the double tracking of the trans-Siberian railway, and the project has ben postponed.

RUSSIAN COAL SHIPS TO PASS DARDANELLES

Constantinople, August 7.—The porte has practically accepted the verbal notification made Saturday by the Russian ambassador, M. Zinavieff, of the impending passage of the Dardanelles, by some vessels of the volunteer fleet laden with coal. This notification was accompanied by assurances that the vessels would preserve the character of merchantmen throughout the voyage. To avoid difficulty it also included a textual reproduction of the Russian declaration in the official note addressed to the Russian embassy.

ARMY OF THE JAPANESE NEAR TO PORT ARTHUR

Chefoo, August 8, 9 a. m.—The Japanese force which captured Wolf's hill is now entrenched in the valley about two-thirds of a mile from the fortress at Port Arthur.

A Japanese cruiser is alleged to have struck a mine and to have sunk immediately in the vicinity of Cristova battery.

The Russian cruiser Bayan has a small hole above her water line which was inflicted by the explosion of a mine which had floated to the harpor entrance.

The Japanese have occupied Louisin bay, landing troops with the probable intention of attacking west of the city. There has been no important fighting in the vicinity of Port Arthur since July 28 The Russian artillery harasses the Japanese who are attempting to advance their trenches.

The above inormation was brought here today by Russian refugees who left Port Arthur the 4th instant.

BEGAN TO RAVE IN THE WATER

Baxter Had a Delusion That Devil Fish Was After Him.

New York, August 7.—Clifford G. Baxter, a civil engineer, and Captain John Enright, of the South Beach life saving station, started on a swimming contest from Brooklyn bridge to the iron pier at Coney Island today, and both were taken out of the water temporarily crazed after swimming for seven hours, and when within a mile of their goal. The distance is estimated at 13½ miles.

Baxter passed Enright at Nortons Point, when both men were nearly exhausted. Enright soon afterward declared that some one was holding him back and began to rave. He was taken from the water. A brother of Enright's seeing that Baxter might finish, became excited and jumped overboard. He caught Baxter, and Baxter's crew fought him off with an oar.

By this time Baxter developed a delusion that a devil fish was towing him, and that he was starving to death and his friends dragged him from the water.

Convict Beasley Escapes.

John Beasley, a white convict at the Palmer Brick Company camp, escaped last night and a reward of $50 has been offered for his capture. Beasley was convicted of murder in Lumpkin county and was sentenced to a term of twenty years in the penitentiary. The escaped murderer is 5 feet 6 inches tall, weighs 165 pounds, dark sandy hair and blue eyes; one bad knee resulting from a boil and wears a No. 10 shoe.

Fishing for Iron.

(From The Weeling Intelligencer.)

The recent work of rebuilding the Baltimore and Ohio bridge has provided some very lucrative fishing for a number of men and boys for several days past. While at work on the channel span of the structure the bridgemen accidentally dropped a hydraulic jack into the river, and it is for this the men and boys have been fishing. While up to date they have not discovered the jack, they have brought to the surface a great quantity of sldeges, bolts and tongs, rivets and all kinds of tools, in addition to a large quantity of old iron, which finds a ready sale at the junk shops. Some of the divers have adopted a novel method to assist them in their search, and they will take a rubber tube in their mouth, and, being attached to ropes, will be let down and explore the bottom of the river for ten or fifteen minutes before returning to the surface. Quite an interested group of sightseers watch their work daily.

DREAM OF RIDER HAGGARD AROUSES GREAT INTEREST

Special Cable.

LONDON, August 7.—Although when Rider Haggard wrote to The Times the other day about his queer dream concerning a dog and the dream's surprising sequel, he said that he rather expected to be ridiculed about it, little disposition has been shown to treat the novelist's narrative lightly. Nor to deride his somewhat startling suggestion that it tends to prove that animals survive after death, and may then communicate with human beings. Indeed, the account has been accepted generally as opening up an interesting field for scientific investigation which may lead to an entire reversal of the popular view which denies a future life to dumb animals.

Briefly, this is Mr. Haggard's story. He went to bed at 12:30 one Saturday night recently and suffered from what he took to be a nightmore from which he was awakened by his wife.

The Nightmare Faded.

"As I awoke," he says, "the nightmare instead, which had been long and vivid, faded by my brain. All I could remember of it was a sense of awful oppression and of desperate and terrified struggling for life such as the act of drowning would probably involve.

"But between the time that I heard my wife's voice and the time that my consciousness answered to it, or so it seemed to me, I had another dream.

"I dreamed that a black retriever dog, a most amiable and intelligent beast named Bob, which was the property of my oldest daughter, was lying on its side among brushwood, or rough growth of some sort, by water.

"My own personality in some mysterious way seemed to me to be arising from the body of the dog, which I knew quite surely to be Bob and no other, so much so that my head was against its head, which was lifted up at an unnatural angle.

"In my vision the dog was trying to speak to me in words, and, failing, transmitted to my mind in an undefined fashion the knowledge that it was dying. Then everything vanished and I woke to hear my wife asking me why on earth I was making those horrible noises. I replied that I had had a nightmare about a fearful struggle and that I had dreamed that old Bob was in a dreadful way and was trying to talk to me and tell me about it."

Mr. Haggard told other members of his family of his dream, at breakfast next morning, but it was not until that Sunday night he discovered the dog was missing. Inquiries were set on foot Monday morning to ascertain what had become of him. The esults Mr. Haggard sets forth at great length in the form of signed statements by various witnesses. They seem to prove conclusively that the dog, while on an open work railway bridge near the house was run over by a train, either at 10:25 or shortly after 11 o'clock on the Saturday night that the dream occurred, and fell from the bridge to the brink of the water, where the reeds grow.

"Here," continues Mr. Haggard in his narrative, "if it were still living, and, although the veterinary thinks that death was practically instantaneous, its life may perhaps have lingered for a few minutes, it must have suffocated and sunk, undergoing, I imagine, much the same sensations as I did in my dream, and in very similar surroundings to those that I saw therein—namely, amongst a scrubby growth at the edge of water.

Conclusions Reached.

"Both in a judicial and a private capacity I have been accustomed all my life to the investigation of evidence, and, if we may put aside our familiar friend, 'the long arm of coincidence,' which in this case would surely be strained to dislocation. I confess that that available upon this matter forces me to the following conclusions:

"The dog Bob, between whom and myself there existed a mutual attachment, either at the moment of his death, if his existence can conceivably have been prolonged till after 1 in the morning, or, as it seems, more probable, about three hours after that event, did succeed in calling my attention to its actual or recent plight by placing whatever portion of my being is capable of receiving such impulses when enchained by sleep, into its own terrible position. That subsequently, as that chain of sleep was being broken by the voice of my wife calling me back to a normal condtion of our existence, with some last despairing effort, while that indefinable part of me was being withdrawn from it (it will be remembered that in the dream I seemed to rise from the dog), it spoke to me, first trying to make use of my own tongue, and, failing therein, by some subtle means of communication whereof I have no knowledge telling me that it was dying, for I saw no blood or wounds which would suggest this to my mind.

"I recognized further, that, if its dissolution took place at the moment when I dreamt, this communication must have been a form of that telepathy which is now very generally acknowledged to occur between human beings from time to time and under special circumstances, but which I have never heard of as occurring between a human being and one of the lower animals.

"If, on the other hand, that dissolution happened, as I believe, over three hours previously—what am I to say? Then it would seem that it must have been some non-bodily but surviving part of the life or spirit of the dog which, so soon as my deep sleep gave it an opportunity, reproduced those things in my mind, as they had already occurred, I presume, to advise me of the manner of its end or to bid me farewell.

Man and Animals.

"It does seem to suggest," adds Mr. Haggard, in conclusion, "that there is a more intimate ghostly connection between all members of the animal world, including man, than has hitherto been believed, at any rate by Western peoples, that they may be, in short, all of them different manifestations of some central informing life, though inhabiting the universe in such various forms."

W. T. Stead, the editor of The Review of Reviews, who is an authority on ghosts and psychic phenomepa, says that he has never heard of an instance in which an animal, living or dead, has been able to communicate telepathically with a human being, and puts forth this theory to account for Mr. Haggard's experience:

"It seems more probable," he says, "that while Mr. Haggard himself was asleep, his subconsciousness—his other self which never sleeps—found itself where the dog lay dying and was able to impress its physical consciousness with a sense of suffocation or drowning in connection with it."

Mrs. Campbell Praed, whose story "Nyria" has created such a stir in the psychical world, accepts Mr. Haggard's narrative and deductions without any reservation. She says that even as a child, when wandering among the gum trees in the Australian bush, she was a firm believer in an after life for animals, and all she has learned and observed since has only strengthened that view.

"It seems to me," she says, "that a love like that of a dog—a love that is capable of sacrifice—must have its reward in the achievement of an after life—possibly in reincarnation, who knows? I feel that all life is intercommunicative—never destroyed, and has its part, like ours, in the scheme of the creator."

ALLEGED POISON LIQUID WAS SIMPLY PURE BEER

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., August 7.—(Special.)—Mrs. F. T. Matthews, wife of one of the managers of the New Orleans minstrels, created a sensation at the Huntsville hotel by making a pretended attempt to suicide after quarreling with her husband. She drank half a glass of amber liquid and pretended that it contained bichloride of mercury. She was attended by a physician and after her rapid recovery the liquid was analyzed and found to be pure beer.

SACRED GROUND USED FOR CAMP

British Reach L'Hassa and Find Dalai Lama Fled.

L'Hassa, Tibet, August 7.—The British expedition is encamped 1 mile from the sacred mountain of Potala, on which is situated the Dalai Lama's palace, and in the immediate vicinity of the Delai Lama's private gardens.

The Dalai Lama has fled to a monastery 18 miles distant. It is reported that he has shut himself up in strict seculsion refusing to see even the highest state officers and declaring that he will remain secluded for three years.

Colonel Younghusband has received a ceremonial visit from the Amban, who promised to assist in arriving at a settlement, and made gifts of food to the British troops.

The appearance of the city shows the description of explorers to be extremely accurate. The suroundings are very fertile and the whole place gives evidence of great prosperity.

A brilliantly costumed group watched the approach of the expedition from the roof of one of the structures on Potala mountain.

Firm Receives Heavy Order.

Columbus, Ga., August 7.—(Special.)—A Columbus firm, the Dudley-Butts Sash, Door and Lumber Company, has just received an order from a St. Louis firm for 16,000 doors.

This is believed to be one of the largest orders of the kind ever received by a Georgia firm.

Baptist Church Completed.

Columbus, Ga., August 7.—(Special.)—The North Highlands Baptist church building has been completed and the first services were held there today, the pastor, J. W. Howard, preaching two eloquent sermons. This is the church where the members worked at night to complete the edififice, the women holding lights while the men did carpenter work.

BEST WEEK YET AT WORLD'S FAIR

Over Six Hundred Thousand Passed in Gates at St. Louis.

St. Louis, August 7.—The past week was the best in point of attendance up to the present at the world's fair.

For the first time the 600,000 mark was passed, the total for the week being 601,411.

The total attendance to date is 6,258,988.

THINK "SPOTTER" IS THIEF.

Columbus Negro Held on Suspicion of Being a Burglar.

Columbus, Ga., August 7.—(Special.)—After having professed his aid to the Columbus police department in running down the burgalrs who have recently been operating in this city, a negro is now behind the bars charged with being a member of the gang which has been getting in its work so industriously in Columbus and Muscogee county during the past few days, having entered no less than twenty stores and residences, the majority of them being outside the city limits, however. When the burglary epidemic was at its height a negro went to the police and said he thought he could be of aid to them. He was given one or two commissions to execute, and it was presumed that he was securing the information desired when certain circumstances developed which made the officers suspicious. He was placed in jail, and since then other circumstances have developed which make the police think he was a member of the gang, and adopted the bold method of offering his services to the officers in order to be "on the inside," so as to keep his pals posted.

Gunboat for San Domingo.

Washington, August 7.—Complying with the request of the state department, Admiral Sigsbee at San Juan has been directed to dispatch a vessel to Monte Cristi, San Domingo. This was done at the suggestion of Mr. Dawson, the American minister to Domingo and the inference is that trouble is impending in that country.

BOARDS OF CITY TO BE ENLARGED

New Eighth Ward Will Be Given Representatives on Them.

Those Affected by the Making of the New Ward Are the Board of Education, Health Board and Board of Water Commissioners.

Representation for the eighth ward on the department boards of the city will be arranged for by the general council during its next session. Ordinances will be introduced providing for additional representatives on those boards whose members are selected by wards, and these ordinances will doubtless be adopted without discussion.

Three important department boards will be increased in size as a result of the addition of the new eighth ward to Atlanta. These are the board of education, the board of health and the board of water commissioners, boards which are much sought after by those who are interested in these branches of the municipal government.

The ordinances affecting them will be drawn this week by City Attorney James L. Mayson and will be presented for adoption during the next meeting of the general council.

The body will have the right to elect the new board members next Monday, but it is not known that it will do so for the reason that no announcements for the places have been made.

The eighth ward is already represented on the board of water commissioners by Frank P. Rice, the president of that body, who was elected from the sixth ward, but whose residence is in the new ward. Mr. Rice will tender his resignation as a member of the board from the sixth ward, and will be elected without opposition as the water board representative from the eighth ward. This, however, will leave the sixth ward seat on the board vacant, and it will be necessary to select some one to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Rice.

Announcements for seats on the board of education and the board of health from the eighth ward and the announcement for the sixth ward seat on the board of water commissioners, will probably be made during the course of the next few days.

BURGLAR DRINKS TOO MUCH.

Found Whisky in Freight Car and Came Near Killing Himself.

Columbus, Ga., August 7.—(Special.) Caught in the act of burglarizing a Central of Georgia Railway car in the railroad yards at an early hour this morning J. J. Temples, a young white man of this city, came near dying at police headquarters later in the morning from the effects of drinking whisky he had stolen from the car.

Temples had just broken into the car and was standing near the door, with a case of whisky on the ground when surprised by J. W. Green, J. W. Love and Mike Williams, three railroad men, an hour or two after midnight this morning.

After getting into the car he had broken into the case, abstracted a bottle and had drunk nearly all of its contents when the railroad men detected him. After being sent to headquarters he became very ill from the effects of having imbibed so much of the whisky, and for awhile the sergeant had quite a time with him, fearing at one time that he might die. Temples is about eighteen or twenty years of age.

TOULON ARSENAL ON FIRE.

Fire Spread Rapidly and Threatens Entire Fortifications.

Toulon, France, August 8.—Fire broke out in the arsenal here at midnight, originating in the extensive stores. The fire spread rapidly and now threatens to embrace entire blocks of buildings.

The troops were at once called out and mustered in the streets. The prefect of the maritime port is organizing assistance and admirals and generals are helping in the work at the pumps. A division of the reserve squadron has been called upon to aid.

Within an hour after the fire broke out the entire population was aroused. Guns are being fired as signals for help, which is coming in from the whole country side.

THREE HURT IN A WRECK.

Southern Passenger Train Meets Disaster Near Elk Valley.

Knoxville, Tenn., August 7.—Northbound Southern passanger train on the Knoxville and Ohio division was wrecked today by spreading rails near Elk Valley, 55 miles from Knoxville. While running along at a lively clip the baggage car and three coaches left the rails and turned over. Three trainmen were painfully hurt, but twenty-two passengers aboard had miraculous escapes from serious injury. They were carried to Jellico, where physicians attended them.

Five years ago a disastrous wreck occurred at the same point from the same cause, in which several lives were lost.

PRINTERS MEET AT ST. LOUIS.

Fiftieth Annual Convention Begins in World's Fair City Today.

St. Louis, August 7.—When the fiftieth annual convention of the International Typographical Union opens here tomorrow, representatives of the printing trades from all sections of the United States, including the new possessions and Canada, will be present. Six hundred and fifty delegates have been elected to represent the various printers' unions at the convention, which will be held in Convention Hall on the world's fair grounds, and it is estimated that 1,000 visitors will attend.

The sessions, which will extend over the entire week, will be consumed with legislative work, with the exception of Wednesday, which has been set aside as "International Typographical Union day." An interesting programme has been prepared for the occasion.

A picnic, at which there were athletic contests, was held today for the delegates.

Great Fire at Strassburg.

Strassburg, Alsace-Lorraine, August 8.—A great fire is raging in the old quarter of this city. A large orphan asylum and the Magdalen church have already been destroyed.

PEACE FAR AWAY IN BEEF STRIKE

Both Sides Enter Fourth Week Determined to Hold Out.

Chicago, August 7.—After a fight which has lasted for nearly four weeks, a settlement of the stock yards strike seems tonight to be as remote as at any time since the struggle for supremacy began. Neither side to the conflict during all this time has shown any signs of weakening.

The packers, while claiming that they will soon have their affairs in normal condition again, still admit that so far they have been able to get but 550 of their old employees back, and that the majority of their men are unskilled workers.

According to the strikers, every animal that has been slaughtered since the strike was called has been at a financial loss to the packers, as in the majority of cases lack of skilled workmen has made it impossible to operate the by-products department and this source of revenue, which, under normal conditions, is a clear profit to the packers, has been allowed to go to waste.

Last week the packers figured on a break in the ranks of the strikers when work is resumed tomorrow morning, but there is nothing tonight that would indicate that the men were considering such a step or that they had any idea of surrendering tomorrow or at any future time. According to Michael Donnelly, president of the Butchers' Union, the organization which precipitated the strike, the strikers are in a better position today than they were on July 12, the day the strike was called.

Unions Indorse Strikers.

All the labor unions in Chicago have indorsed the stock yards strike. After listening to the strikers' side of the controversy, which was presented to them by Michael J. Donnelly, president of the striking butchers' union, the Chicago Federation of Labor, which is composed of every labor organization in Chicago, and has a membership of nearly 300,000, adopted resolutions tonight pledging the moral and financial support of the federated body as long as the strike continues.

Each member of the central body will be assessed a small sum per week and the whole amount will be turned over to the striking unions to help in the support of the strikers and their families during the struggle with the packers. The exact amount each member is to be assessed was left in the hands of a committee with orders to report results tomorrow. While the officials of the federation of labor were unable tonight to give an exact estimate of the amount of money the strikers would secure from this source, it was stated that the total sum would be well up in the thousands each week.

RAINS ARE DAMAGING CROPS.

Diseases Are Fostered Among Cotton Plants by Excessive Floods.

Albany, Ga., August 7.—(Special.)—August records have been broken by the rains that have fallen in this section during the last three days. Repeated downpours have added 7 or 8 inches to the year's average, and the country has been fairly flooded.

Damage to the cotton crop is serious. In a number of fields immense ponds of water have formed and much cotton is inundated. There was a good deal of open cotton before the downpours began, and this has been beaten out. The worst damage, however, is the result of impetus to black root, rot and rust, all of which have appeared. Black root is particularly widespread, and the heavy rains have made it a more serious menace to the crop than it was formerly. Many farmers report that entire districts are affected, and that the true extent of the danger is not generally appreciated. The rains are still falling, and have been reported from all over this section of the state as having fallen last night and today. All streams are rising rapidly.

There would have been received in this market a number of bales of cotton during the past week but for the existing weather conditions, which made picking out of the question and ruined such cotton as was open in the fields. Deal Jackson, the first bale negro farmer, managed to get in his second and third bales early in the week.

BOARD OF TRADE ORGANIZED.

Covington Citizens Take Steps To Aid City in Its Growth.

Covington, Ga., August 7.—(Special.)—At a mass meeting of the citizens of Covington a board of trade was organized. The committee, consisting of Edward Heard, N. S. Turner, George T. Smith, C. A. Harwell, M. G. Turner, E. H. Jordan and S. P. Thompson, which had previously been appointed to prepare the constitution and by-laws and arrange other matters pertaining to the organization, made their report, which was unanimously adopted. About thirty present signified a willingness to become members and a committee was appointed to solicit new members. The officers of the board are to be elected at a future meeting.

The establishment of a board of trade for Covington has been agitated for some time, the rapid development of the city as a commercial center, the various industrial enterprises that have sprung up within the last several years which need protection from freight rate discriminations, etc., making such an organization an actual necessity.

HORSES DYING MYSTERIOUSLY

Theer Valuable Racers Die Very Suddenly at Dover.

Dover, N. H., August 7.—An investigation is being conducted into the recent sudden death of three race horses at the local trotting track.

Jewett A., a stallion owned by Herbert Gray, of Haverhill, Mass., dropped deod on the track yesterday and today an autopsy revealed a foreign substance supposed to be poison in the horse's stomach. Aut Boy and Sagwa died suddenly at the track a few days ago and an examination of their stomachs will be made. Sagwa, owned by T. L. Berry, of Providence, R. I., had a mark of 2:09 1-4 and was formerly owned by T. W. Lawson, who paid $71,000 for him.

Conductor Williams Hurt.

Macon, Ga., August 7.—(Special.)—In backing around the Y into the union passenger depot this afternoon, the last car of the Georgia Southern and Florida train, due here shortly after 4 o'clock from Valdosta, jumped the track and A. M. Williamson, the conductor, was thrown from the platform and his leg was badly sprained. The train was moving slowly at the time and was stopped before any damage was done. Captain Williams was removed to his residence, where his injuries were attended to by a physician.

YANKEE WOMEN LEADING FIGHT

Duchess and Countess Oppose State-Aided Hospitals.

Duchess of Marlborough and Countess of Craven Do Not Want Their Opportunities for Ostentatious Giving Curtailed.

Special Cable.

London, August 7.—Although the following statements reach me from a source usualy to be relied on, they are given with all reserve I am told that the present scheme to endow the hospitals of England from the public funds, instead of alowing them to depend for support on public subscriptions as heretofore, is to be fought tooth and nail by several influential American women of title over here who will have the support of many folk prominent in London society circles as well as that of others who would like to be. This on the ground that the scheme would put an end to a means of ostentatious giving which at present is regarded as one of the surest passports to royal favor. It is a common knowledge, of course, that Sir Thomas Lipton gained his present title in this way and the same is true of the king's friends, Sir Ernest Cassel, and others too numerous to mention. Upon her arrival in this country the duchess of Marlborough was astonished to find that the hospitals of England practically depended for their existence upon the generosity of the rich, but since then her contributions to these institutions have been surpassed by no one, and I understand that she is one of the most vigorous workers against state aid for them. She is said to have the active support of the countess of Craven and Mrs. Arthur Paget, both of whom also have given largely to the hospitals. On the other hand, among the women who are advocating the scheme of state aid are the countess of Warwick, Lady Henry Somerset, Lady Winborne, and the marchioness of Ormonde. The "opposition" party, however, includes, it is said, the Rothschilds, the Cassels and the Neumanns, all of whom frequently have the Prince of Wales as their guest, and his royal highness's recent pronouncement condemning the idea of state-aided hospitals is surposed to have been dictated by a desire to please the company in which he so frequently finds himself.

Despite the generous contributions made to the London hospitals by those who find it affords the easiest method of gaining admission to court circles, the sums realized are totally inadequate to meet the growing requirements of these institutions which like Oliver Twist are continually clamoring for more. The present outlook for their maintenance, by means of the voluntary system, on a scale commensurate with the increasing demands made upon them, is a black one. Between them they are at present asking the public for something like $13,750,000 in addition to the annual $750,000, which is needed merely to keep their wards open. By far the greater proportion of this vast sum is wanted for building purposes.

These institutions, big and little, number about a hundred, and every week sees a fresh one in the field begging for charity.

So keen has become the competition between them that these appeals are wearying the public and breeding contempt and indifference. One of the most eloquent signs of this has been the failure of the "charity concert." This season has provided an unprecedented number of them, and in many cases the results have been worse than disappointing. At one concert where royalty was present and famous artists appeared the net profits were less than $45. Several others did not realize sufficient to pay expenses. The charity concert as a "money raiser" for hospitals is practically dead, and there are not enough rich Americans, South African magnates and others ambitious for social distinction and willing to pay well for it, to fill the empty hospital exchequers.

FIRED TWICE AT BURGLAR

Policeman Discovers Burglar in Saloon and Shoots at Him Through Glass Door.

Patrolman JJ. B. Wilson sent two bullets crashing through the glass door of a saloon last night in an effort to stop a negro burglar who was on the inside helping himself to liquor and cigars.

The burglary was committeed at the saloon of E. E. Smith, No. 35 Decatur street, about 9 o'clock last night. Officer Wilson, while walking along the street, heard a noise in the saloon, and when he stepped up close to the front door he saw a negro behind the counter. The negro discovered that he was about to get caught and he made a dash for the rear door, through which he had entered.

The policeman placed the muzzle of his pistol against the glass door and fired two shots. The negro jumped up and yelled, and it is believed one of the bullets hit him. The bullets made a large and perfectly round hole in the glass.

The negro escaped by running through a dark alley in the rear of the saloon.



Our Qualities

And prices are always remarkable, yet we promise to outdo ourselves this week, making an unsurpassed opportunity for you to get SUITS and ODD TROUSERS at greatly reduced prices. Every garment splendidly tailored and made of the finest materials. Black Thibets, Blue Serges, Cheviots and Homespuns. All Spring and Summer weights at 1-4 less than actual value.

ESSIG BROS.,

Clothiers and Hatters,

26 Whitehall Street.

HE MADE NOTES OF DYING HOURS

Remarkable Entries Left by American Succumbing to Poison.

Special Cable.

Paris, August 7.—Books and letters found on the table of Norwald Shapleigh, of Philadelphia, the young morphineomaniac who committed suicide in the Grand Hotel Dore, on the Boulevard Montmartre, reveal a sad story of mental debility and morbidity, brought on by slavery to the deadly drug.

The letters showed that he had been a victim of the morphine habit for years, though he was only nineteen, and that his mother and sister had frequently implored him to give it up.

Before he died he gave an account of his last hours. He had been reading works by Baudelaire and Schopenhauer, and had convinced himself, says The Herald, of the misery of life and the joy and triumph to be found in death.

At 10 o'clock on Friday night he cut open the veins of his hands and feet, having read that bleeding to death was not unpleasant. But he began to suffer exquisite pain toward morning, and then tried to hasten the end by swallowing some aconite and strychnine. By noon the agony had become unbearable and he rang the bell.

A waiter who entered the room was horrified to find the floor, bed, chairs, and tables covered with blood, while the young man lay on the floor, dying by inches, with a pillow under his head. A doctor was summoned, but Mr. Shapleigh died at 3 o'clock in the afternoon in terrible pain.

ELKS TO GIVE BARBECUE.

"Best People on Earth" Will Gather at Cold Spring Next Saturday Afternoon.

The Elks of Atlanta will entertain next Saturday at the Cold Spring 'cue grounds near East Point. Arrangements have been made for a barbecue which will surpass any of the events of the kind this season.

The afternoon of entertainment will commence at 2 o'clock with the serving of the barbecue, and will be followed by dancing. A splendid orchestra has been engaged for the occasion.

The entertainment is being arranged for by A. A. Wiseberg, H. M. Patterson, Reuben Arnold, S. Einstein and B. C. Broyles.

OVERCOME BY CHLOROFORM.

W. P. Gilbert Falls in the Street and Is Taken to the Hospital.

Overcome by the effects of chloroform, W. P. Gilbert, a traveling salesman, who boards at the Cannon hotel, fell upon the sidewalk on South Pryor street, near East Hunter, yesterday evening and he had to be carried to the Grady hospital in an ambulance.

Gilbert left the Cannon hotel, at the corner of Pryor and Alabama streets, and went to a drug store, where he bought a bottle of chloroform to use because of intense pain with which he was sufferinx. While returning to the hotel he suffered so greatly that he began to inhale the chloroform as he walked along the street. He suddenly felt dizzy, reeled and fell.

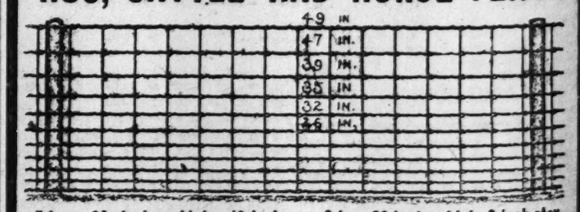
Police officers thought at first that Gilbert was drunk and the police patrol was telephoned for. When it was ascertained that the man was ill, the ambulance instead of the patrol was called for.

Gilbert was soon revived at the hospital and was out of danger in a few hours. He states that he has taken chloroform before, as he is a frequent sufferer.

Marries Italian Woman.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., August 7.—(Special.)—John F. Ryan, of Pensacola, Fla., has been married to Miss Irina Piaggo, who is said to be a most charming and beautiful young woman, of Genoa, Italy. She has resided in this country for a number of years.

HOG, CATTLE AND HORSE FENCE



7-bar, 26 inches high, 12-inch stay, 28c per rod.

8-bar, 32 inches high, 6-inch stay, 40c per rod.

6-bar, 35 inches high, 12-inch stay, 28c per rod.

10-bar 47 inches high, 12-inch stay, 40c per rod.

9-bar, 39 inches high, 12-inch stay, 36c per rod.

11-bar 49 inches high, 12-inch stay, 45c per rod.

All the above is made out of No 9 top and bottom wire, No. 11 intermediate wires, No. 12 stay wires, heavily galvanized, 10, 20, 30 or 40 rods in one roll. 161-2 feet make one rod. This is the cheapest beside the best fence made.

ANDERSON HARDWARE COMPANY,

Manufacturers and Jobbers, Atlanta, Ga.

PLANS ATTR... WIDE ATTE...

Southern Cotton Co... Efforts Interest Gr...

Corporation Is To Have... $20,000,000, and Wi... lish Bonded Ware ... at Convenient Loca... in the South.

New Orleans, August 7. The plans of the Southern ... poration, of which Colonel ... Morse, formerly passenger t... ger of the Southern Pacific ... Houston, is president, are ... attract wide attention am... planters and handlers gene... many years Colonel Morse ... the closest touch with the ... dustry, his railroad connec... this necessary. Thus he h... vantageously placed for the ... sive study of the needs of thi... est agricultural industry in ... States.

The wide fluctuations in c... injure, to the value of many ... dollars a year, the interest ... planter and the spinner, whil... od of ginning, baling, comp... handling is sorely in need ... ment along economic lines. In... along these lines, authorities ... should mean an additional ... least 1 cent a pound on eve... cotton raised.

Another phase of the indu... a constantly recurring source ... to the planter is the fact ... small surplus of 5 or 10 per ... duction invariably drives the ... ton down, causing a decline ... 000 to $300,000,000 in the p... by the planter. Could this s... be cared for, removed from ... and held until the next year ... after, and at the same time ... negotiable security by the ... relation of demand and supp... so regulated that wide fluctu... be almost impossible.

Only a few weeks ago the ... ers' congress passed a resol... the development of a co... bonded cotton ware house ... improvements in baling an... methods would save at lea... bale, or $100,000,000 a year ... cotton growers, while as long ... a cotton planters' conventi... Tallahassee, Fla., advocated ... a plan as the Southern Cott... tion is now arranging to ca... fect.

Capital of $20,000,...

The corporation is to have ... $20,000,000 and is planning ... lishment of bonded ware hou... venient locations throughout ... Ware house receipts, negotia... bank, will be issued for all co... in storage, and in this way ... be held at small expense just ... the owner desires.

The corporation will also ... the ginning, baling and hand... ton by new and improved m... cluding the compressing of th... the baling of cotton in a co... will completely protect it fro...

A new baling process is now ... ten into shape, which will b... right to ginners at a low ... this way the Southern Cotto... tion hopes to secure the a... operation of all ginners and co... ers in the south, and to carry ... houses just as many hundred ... bales of cotton as conditions ...

Cotton men in New Orleans ... interested in the new compr... plans are revolutionary in ch... the successful carrying out o... mean some radical changes in ... business.

Crop Prospects Go...

Jasper, Ga., August 7.—(Sp... crop prospects in this coun... best they have been in a long ... years. Corn and cotton are ... good. General rain has bee... from all of this part of Georgi...

Summ... S...

tai... tai...

For Extra...

Crash a...

M... U...



Our Qualities

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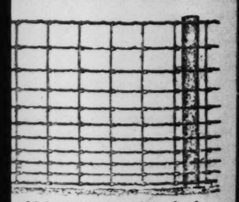
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RE COMPANY,

rs, Atlanta, Ga.

PLANS ATTRACT WIDE ATTENTION

Southern Cotton Corporation's Efforts Interest Growers.

Corporation Is To Have Capital of $20,000,000, and Will Establish Bonded Ware Houses at Convenient Locations in the South.

New Orleans, August 7.—(Special.)—The plans of the Southern Cotton Corporation, of which Colonel S. F. B. Morse, formerly passenger traffic manager of the Southern Pacific railroad at Houston, is president, are beginning to attract wide attention among cotton planters and handlers generally. For many years Colonel Morse has been in the closest touch with the cotton industry, his railroad connection making this necessary. Thus he has been advantageously placed for the comprehensive study of the needs of this, the greatest agricultural industry in the United States.

The wide fluctuations in cotton prices injure, to the value of many millions of dollars a year, the interest of both the planter and the spinner, while the method of ginning, baling, compressing and handling is sorely in need of improvement along economic lines. Improvements along these lines, authorities are agreed, should mean an additional profit of at least 1 cent a pound on every pound of cotton raised.

Another phase of the industry that is a constantly recurring source of trouble to the planter is the fact that a very small surplus of 5 or 10 per cent in production invariably drives the price of cotton down, causing a decline of $100,000,000 to $300,000,000 in the price received by the planter. Could this surplus stock be cared for, removed from the market and held until the next year or the year after, and at the same time be used as negotiable security by the owner, the relation of demand and supply would be so regulated that wide fluctuations would be almost impossible.

Only a few weeks ago the Texas farmers' congress passed a resolution saying the development of a comprehensive bonded cotton ware house system and improvements in baling and handling methods would save at least $10 per bale, or $100,000,000 a year to southern cotton growers, while as long ago as 1851 a cotton planters' convention, held at Tallahassee, Fla., advocated just such a plan as the Southern Cotton Corporation is now arranging to carry into effect.

Capital of $20,000,000.

The corporation is to have a capital of $20,000,000 and is planning the establishment of bonded ware houses at convenient locations throughout the south. Ware house receipts, negotiable at any bank, will be issued for all cotton placed in storage, and in this way cotton may be held at small expense just as long as the owner desires.

The corporation will also encourage the ginning, baling and handling of cotton by new and improved methods, including the compressing of the bale, and the baling of cotton in a covering that will completely protect it from damage.

A new baling process is now being gotten into shape, which will be sold outright to ginners at a low figure. In this way the Southern Cotton Corporation hopes to secure the aid and cooperation of all ginners and cotton planters in the south, and to carry in its ware houses just as many hundred thousand bales of cotton as conditions warrant.

Cotton men in New Orleans are deeply interested in the new company, as its plans are revolutionary in character, and the successful carrying out of them will mean some radical changes in the cotton business.

Crop Prospects Good.

Jasper, Ga., August 7.—(Special.)—The crop prospects in this county are the best they have been in a long number of years. Corn and cotton are especially good. General rain has been reported from all of this part of Georgia.

WARM FIGHT BEING WAGED

Prohibition Struggle in Macon County Will Be Close One.

Oglethorpe, Ga., August 7.—(Special.)—As the time for the prohibition election draws near the fight is being hotly contested by both sides. Prayer services are being held every afternoon at the churches. Speech making and rallies, both pro and con, are being held in different parts of the county. A large majority of the whites favor prohibition and it is conceded by the liquor men that two-thirds of the white votes will be cast for prohibition. The settlement of this question then will be with the negro vote. As is usual, the whisky men have paid the taxes of the negroes and registered a good many of them. The election will be close, both sides claiming it.

ENGLISH COMPANY SELLS LAND

Twenty Thousand Acres Will Be Devoted to Pasturing Cattle.

Valdosta, Ga., August 7.—(Special.)—J. J. Coppage, of this city, purchased this week from the Florida Land and Trust Company, of England, 20,000 acres of timber land in DeSoto county, Fla. Mr. Coppage sold the land for pasture purposes to E. Skipper, realizing a handsome profit in the deal. The land is good and the timber on it said to be about the best in that section of the country. The consideration in the trade was over $50,000.

The Southern Naval Stores Distilling Company, of this city, closed a deal this week for the erection of a large plant at Douglas, Ga., for the extraction of turpentine and by-products by the Pittman process of wood distillation. It is understood that work on both the Valdosta and Douglas plants will begin at once.

Excursion Rates to Eastern Cities Via Savannah and Steamships.

The Central of Georgia railway and its connections sell excursion tickets to eastern cities and return via Savannah and Ocean Steamship Company or Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, at greatly reduced rates. Tickets include meals and berth aboard ship. For further information apply to nearest ticket agent or W. H. Fogg, Traveling Passenger Agent, 16 Wall street, Atlanta, Ga.

FRUIT GROWERS NAME OFFICE

Splendid Display of Georgia Fruits Was Made at Tallulah.

Tallulah Falls, Ga., August 7.—(Special.)—The Fruit Growers, after electing officers, have adjourned. The exhibition of fruits on display would do credit to any state fair or exposition. It was a magnificent display, not of what Georgt can do in fruit culture, but what she is doing right now. The Empire State of the South is still far in the lead of all other southern states on fruit culture.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were P. J. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga., president; Charles T. Smith, Concord, Ga., secretary, and L. A. Berckmans, of Augusta, Ga., treasurer. Macon was selected as the place for holding the annual convention in 1905.

After adjournment the Tallulah Falls railway furnished a special train and carried the fruit growers on a special excursion to the terminus of their line up in Rabun county.

Ships Damaged in Squall.

New York, August 7.—The Nova Scotian ship Kings County arrived today in distress. The ship sailed July 21 from Pensacola for Rio de Janeiro with a full cargo of lumber. On July 28 the ship was struck by a terrific squall and hove down on her beams' ends, obliging her crew to cut away spars and sails to right her. The ship lost the fore and maintop gallant masts, the mizzen royal and jibboom with sails attached. Captain Salter put into this port for repairs.

Max Arnold Hess Dead.

Philadelphia, August 7.—Max Arnold Hess, known in the theatrical profession as Max Arnold, the blind comedian, died here today. He was 43 years old. He was at various times associated with Harrigan & Hart and Tony Pastor and subsequently made his appearance in comic opera.

Summer Weaves Still Hold the Floor.

A wide reach of weave style, plus Muse's tailoring—that's why particular men rate our tailoring "AA 1."

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Light Weight Suitings.
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For Extra Trousers

Crash and Light Weight Worsteds.

M U S E ' S ,

3-5-7 WHITEHALL

"ATLANTA WILL SOON COME INTO HER OWN"

So Says President R. F. Maddox About Freight Rate Case.

BUSINESS MEN BELIEVE BETTER DAYS ARE COMING

Talk Interestingly for The Constitution of the Present Status of Atlanta's Case Before the Georgia Railroad Commission.

Business men of Atlanta have never been more interested in a question affecting the welfare of the city than they are in the freight rate question.

The splendid fight that has been made by the Atlanta freight bureau under the leadership of the traffic manager of that organization, H. T. Moore, assisted by the Atlanta chamber of commerce, has resulted in bringing sharply to the attention of the members of the Georgia railroad commission, the railroad men of prominence and the business men of Atlanta, the injustice from which Atlanta has suffered for years at the hands of the railroads.

The Atlanta freight bureau, in its complaint to the Georgia railroad commission, asked for a reduction of both the intrastate and the interstate freight rates. The reply of the railroad commission has been that the interstate rates from the Ohio river crossings must be put on a parity with those of Birmingham, Ala., and that unless this is done within sixty days by the railroads in this territory the case will be appealed to the interstate commerce commission.

The railroad commission has the power to reduce the intrastate rates. It must appeal to the interstate commerce commission for a reduction of the interstae rates. The railroad commission has intimated that it will reduce the Georgia rates if a reduction of the rates from the Ohio river crossings is not made.

It is the belief of the business men of Atlanta that it will not be necessary to appeal to the interstate commerce commission. The general feeling is that the railroad men will reduce the rates from the Ohio river crossings, having become convinced that they have been doing an injustice to Atlanta.

President Maddox Talks.

President R. F. Maddox, of the Atlanta chamber of commerce, last night gave an interesting interview to The Constitution on the question of freight rates. He said:

"The building record of Atlanta shows that very few manufacturing plants have been erected in Atlanta for quite a while. There must be some reason for this. The reason has been that the freight rates have been so unjust as to prevent the locating of new plants and industries here. On the other hand, the records show that we are constantly erecting new dwellings and that our office buildings are full to overflowing, notwithstanding the number of large structures that have been erected here during the past few years.

"A physician from St. Louis who wants to locate here told me several days ago that he had not been able to find office room. He said there is already a waiting list of twenty for rooms in the Fourth national bank building.

"There are deductions to be drawn from this. It means that we are becoming a city of brokers instead of a city of manufacturers. Manufacturers of other cities are sending their agents here and they come with their families to occupy office room and to people our dwellings. The result is that we have one family instead of several hundred for each factory. Our bank clearings are not increased because when a bill of goods is sold in Griffin by an Atlanta agent for a Chattanooga house, the Chattanooga firm draws direct on a Griffin bank for the bill. We lose, also, the taxable values.

"Everyone who knows about the splendid railroad facilities of Atlanta must realize that we are logically a manufacturing center and a distributing point and not merely a place of residence for a broker or agent. If the railroads will deal fairly with us we will soon come into our own.

"I believe that the railroads are going to deal fairly with us in future. The trial of the Atlanta case before the Georgia railroad commission has brought to this city for the purpose of hearing the evidence prominent railroad men who have in in their power to remedy the injustice from which we have suffered. It is my opinion that they have not before fully understood the case. They have not realized the disadvantages of the manufacturers of the city. Now that they have heard the evidence, now that they know of the injustice that has been done Atlanta, I believe they will correct matters and give us the rates to which we are entitled and which neighboring cities enjoy.

"I am sorry that the railroad commission did not deal as actively with the intrastate rates as it has with the interstate rates. The commission, it willl be remembered, said Georgia rates were all right. It then told the railroads that they must reduce the interstate rates or the commissior would reduce the Georgia rates. Thus the railroad commission has contradicted itself. Atlanta is not satisfied with the intrastate rates and I hope the railroad commission will have something more to say about them."

Secretary Cooper Interviewed.

Secretary Walter G. Cooper, of the Atlanta chamber of commerce, deals quite interestingly with the freight rate matter in an interview. He said when asked for a statement:

"The time is coming when the railroads will have to give Atlanta a square deal. They are not doing it and their obstinate persistence in this injustice is going to react on them with tremendous force, if they do not quickly amend their ways, for the whole state is suffering from the policy that hurts us.

"In trying to locate new industries here, the chamber of commerce has been up against a stone wall time and again. It is idle for railroad men to say that Atlanta's prosperity disproves injustice when there are specific cases of factories and business houses kept away, driven away, or forced out of business by freight discrimination. Two of our strongest houses have successively given up an important line, and now their salesmen are finding positions with houses in the competing city that put Atlanta out of business. These men, citizens of Georgia, and residents of Atlanta, are going to work to build up trade for another state hundreds of miles away.

"But for the injury to survivors, I would give the circumstances in detail. Cases of this sort are only too numerous.

"It is rank injustice to put our eastern rates on the basis of 800 or 1,000 miles of rail, when we are only 300 miles from the sea, and the water transportation is only equal to 150 miles of rail. Relatively, we are only 450 miles from New York, by water and rail, but we have to pay freight on the basis of 850 miles. This condition would not obtain if the railroads to Georgia ports were not controlled by all rail lines to the east.

"Supported by this combination, which nullifies competition, restrains trade and retards the development of the state, a vast system of discriminating rates has been built up and has been in effect for years. A whole generation of traffic men has been trained to believe in this fundamental wrong as an axiom of the businesss, and all their calculations are based on it. Thus they have systematized injustice and fastened its shackles upon the commerce of the state. It seems impossible to get any other idea into their heads without a surgical operation, but the owners of the railroads would do well to stop and put their ears to the ground, for if something is not done to satisfy the people of Georgia, a condition will arise which will demand something more substantial than talk by obstinate doctrinaires.

"The railroads had a hard time in the days of the Oliver bill. They seem to have forgotten the lessons of experience and once more appear to be riding for a fall. There are heroic remedies which it is not well to use except in extreme cases, but the situation has about reached the point where forbearance ceases to be a virtue. It will be a great deal better for all concerned if extreme measures do not have to be used.

"Georgia's ports are a great natural advantage and the port rates are the key that unlocks the door of opportunity for the whole state. The railroad commission has a brilliant opportunity, and if it rises to the greatness of the emergency it will change the whole complexion of affairs in Georgia in a short time.

"This is probably the only state in the union where a railroad commission, with power to make rates, is in geographical position to make a local do so much to right the wrongs of the through rates. This commission can largely eliminate discrimination in through rates and by so doing can set this state's development forward many years. It is a rare opportunity; one which great men covet and others shrink from."

What R. S. Wessels Says.

In speaking of the recent reply of the railroad commission to the railroads' request for an explanation of its decision in the Atlanta freight bureau case, R. S. Wessels said:

"Atlanta's volume of business would increase to a very large extent if this city should be given Birmingham rates from Ohio river crossing points. At present Birmingham beats us on some articles at least, though the haul is several miles shorter."

Mr. Wessels is manager of the Atlanta office of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company and was active in the movement to bring Atlanta's rates to the consideration of the railroad commission.

No Trouble in Colombia.

Caracas, Venezuela, August 7.—A cablegram received here from Bogota, dated August 4, and signed by General Rafael Reyes, says that the rumors that a revolution has broken out or is contemplated are false.

End of the Game.

(From The Chicago Tribune.)

It was his move.

He made it, captured a pawn and announced:

"Mate!"

"I see," she pouted. "But you had the advantage of a bishop."

"Some day, Bella," he whispered, pursuing the advantage, "may I mate you with the assistance of just a common preacher?"

After which there was no more chess playing.

"INSULT GIVEN CHURCH OF GOD"

Dr. A. R. Holderby Finds Fault With Bishop Potter.

Action of Distinguished Clergyman in Dedicating the Subway Saloon in New York Is Criticised by Local Presbyterian Minister.

"The church of God has been insulted," declared Rev. A. R. Holderby, D.D., pastor of the Moore Memorial Presbyterian church, yesterday during the course of his sermon while speaking of the dedication of the Subway tavern at the corner of Bleecker and Mulberry streets, New York, by Bishop Henry C. Potter, of the Episcopal church.

"He has given his great influence to the devil and has dealt a blow to the whole church," said the pastor.

Dr. Holderby dealt at some length with the dedication of the "temperance saloon" in New York city. He said in part:

"Bishop Potter has made a great mistake. He may be honest in his convictions, but he has not only dealt a severe blow to the cause of temperance, but he has damaged the cause of Christ. From the newspaper reports it appears that this distinguished representative of the Episcopal church not only indorses the whisky saloon, but makes the saloon an adjunct to the church.

"He proposes, it seems, to run and to regulate his saloon upon the high moral plane of the church. Has there ever been a more high-handed outrage perpetrated against the church than this wicked scheme of making the whisky saloon an adjunct of the church of God?

"Of all the evil forces with which the church has to contend, the liquor traffic is the most formidable, and yet here is a Christian minister indorsing and encouraging the whisky saloon and proposing to run the business under the auspices of the church.

"Bishop Potter's act is inexcusable and unwarrantable. He has given his great influence to the devil and has dealt a blow to the whole church.

"This scheme means a victory to the cause of the liquor traffic and it will be hailed with joy by every saloon man and every drunkard in the country.

"The church of God has been insulted and 'Christ has been wounded in the house of his friends.' A saloon opened with prayer! What blasphemy! The next thing we may expect to see will likely be a turf exchange and a farro bank attachment to the church. Why not? These institutions of the devil would be as appropriate adjuncts to the church as Bishop Potter's saloon.

"The church may well hang her head in shame and even the devil may afford to blush."

PYTHIAN MEET FOR KENTUCKY

Fifteen Thousand Uniformed Knights Will Gather in Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., August 7.—The twenty-third convention of the supreme lodge, Knights of Pythias, and the biennial encampment of the Uniform Rank will begin in this city next Sunday with an attendance that gives promise at this time of surpassing any previous similar event in the history of the order. Official reports made by twenty-six brigadier generals to the association call for accommodations for 15,000 uniformed men.

Tracy R. Bangs, of Grand Forks, N. Dak., will preside over the convention of the supreme lodge. He will be succeeded in the chair of supreme chancellor by Charles Shiveley, of Richmond, Ind. Eight states have candidates for the office of supreme vice chancellor. General John R. Carnahan, of Indianapolis, will be reelected commander of the uniform rank.

Elaborate arrangements have been made by the citizens of Louisville for the entertainment of the Pythians. Thousands of dollars have been raised by popular subscription. The camp of the uniform rank will be located at Shawnee park, and here General Carnahan will review the troops.

The general parade will take place Tuesday afternoon, August 16, and it is estimated there will be 17,000 sir knights and fifty bands of music in line. Thirty-nine companies, representing sixteen different states, are entered in the competitive drills for which cash prizes aggregating $10,000 are hung up. Two grand balls are included among the social features of the week's programme.

Nashville and New Orleans are after the biennial of 1906.

Lincoln and "Little Phil.";

(From "Grant's Shadow in National Magazine.)

General Philip H. Sheridan, christened by his classmates "Little Phil," was an irrepressible rocket who never came down like a stick. He was 5 feet 5 inches scant and weighed 142 pounds. He wore an unbuttoned soldier's blouse with modest regulation sized strap bearing tow stars. He had no sash, belt or gloves. He refused proffered cigars—"Didn't use 'em." Freshly in from his last great valley raid, Mr. Lincoln hurried to greet him in the presence of Sherman and eMade. Looking down and seizing Sheridan's hand, he exclaimed:

"General Sheridan, when this war began everybody thought that a cavalryman must be 6 feet and 4 inches."

Still grasping Sheridans' timid hand and scrutinizing him from head to foot, Mr. Lincoln dryly confessed, with mock gravity:

"General Sheridan, I have changed my mind."

Releasing Sheridan's hand the president turned upon his heel without another word and Sherman resumed his explanation to General eMade of his "march to the sea."

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SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT for the six months ending June 30, 1904, of the condition of the

Rochester German Fire Insurance Co. of Rochester

Organized under the laws of the state of New York, made to the Governor of the State of Georgia, in pursuance of the laws of said State.

Principal office, Rochester, N. Y.

I. CAPITAL.

1. Whole amount of capital stock	$200,000 00	
2. Amount paid up in cash	200,000 00	$ 200,000 00

II. ASSETS.

1. Market value of real estate owned by the company		$ 277,969 58
2. Loans on bond and mortgage (duly recorded, and being first liens on the fee)		341,352 10
3. Stocks and bonds owned absolutely by the company—par value, $388,333.33; market value (carried out), $413,133.33		413,133 33
5. Cash in company's principal office	$ 4,249 89	
6. Cash belonging to the company deposited in bank	75,841 05	
7. Cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission	254,352 96	
Total	$334,443 90	
Total cash items (carried out)		334,443 90
9. Amount of interest actually due and accrued and unpaid		13,844 19
Total assets of the company, actual cash market value		$1,380,783 10

III. LIABILITIES.

1. Losses due and unpaid	$110,676 08	
2. Gross losses in process of adjustment or in suspense, including all reported and supposed losses	81,676 80	
3. Losses resisted, including interest, cost and all other expenses thereon	13,204 74	
4. Total amount of claims for losses	205,757 62	
5. Deduct reinsurance thereon	84,476 00	
6. Net amount of unpaid losses (carried out)		$ 121,281 62
10. The amount of reserve for reinsurance		802,866 00
Commissions, etc., due agents		41,449 33
12. Joint stock capital actually paid up in cash		200,000 00
13. Surplus beyond all liabilities		215,186 15
14. Total liabilities		$1,380,783 10

IV. INCOME DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1904.

1. Amount of cash premiums received	$ 421,536 76
3. Received for interest	27,362 53
4. Income received from all other sources	4,906 82
6. Total income actually received during the first six months in cash	$453,806 11

V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1904.

1. Amount of losses paid	$605,159 66
2. Cash dividends actually paid	5,000 00
3. Amount of expenses paid, including fees, salaries and commissions to agents and officers of the company	139,120 66
4. Paid for state, national and local taxes in this and other states	19,276 36
5. All other payments and expenditures, viz.: expense account, $33,451.87; printing and stationery account, $4,548.84; profit and loss account, $1,789.46	39,799 17
Total expenditures during the first six months of the year in cash	$809,355 85
Greatest amount insured in any one risk	$ 10,000 00
Total amount of insurance outstanding	124,439,593 00

A copy of the act of incorporation, duly certified, is of file in the office of the insurance commissioner.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF MONROE—Personally appeared before the undersigned, H. F. Atwood, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the secretary of the company, and that the foregoing statement is correct and true.

H. F. ATWOOD.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 26th day of July, 1904.

EDWARD H. GEHRKE.

Name of State Agent—LOUIS FOX.

Name of Agent at Atlanta—FOX & SON, 312 Prudential building.

STRANGE WEED KILLS CATTLE

Owners Believe Animals Are Eating Unknown Poisonous Growth.

Valdosta, Ga., August 7.—(Special.)—Many cattle and horses have recently died in the section adjacent to Valdosta from poison or some mysterious disease which is new to the stock owners. J. G. Scruggs, of Hahira, lost several of his finest cows and he is inclined to think they were poisoned, but whether designedly or by eating some poisonous weed he does not know.

R. T. Gupton, a naval stores operator at Naylor, reported yesterday that four of his mules had been made desperately sick by some deadly poison this week. One of them died and it was only by hard work that he saved the others. Mr. Gupton thinks they were poisoned by eating a weed in the woods. Ray T. Thoas, a well known dog fancier of this city, has lost within the past week or two five fine track hounds, valued at $50 each, by the disease known as black tongue.

SQUADRON SAILS FOR SMYRNA.

Rear Admiral Jewell Proceeds with Ships to Turkish Waters.

Ville, France, August 7.—The American European squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral C. T. Jewell, sailed for Symrna this morning.

$2.50 TO CHATTANOOGA AND RETURN, AUGUST 8TH,

VIA. W. & A. R. R.

Train leaves Union Depot 8:25 a. m., AUGUST 8. Tickets good returning on any train August 9. For tickets call on C. B. Walker, T. A., Union Depot, or J. A. Thomas, C. T. A., No. 1 N. Pryor street.

C. E. HARMAN, G. P. A.

Crystallizing Flowers.

The process of crystallizing flowers is simple and can be satisfactorily accomplished by any one who has artistic skill. Arrange some basket forms of any desired pattern with pliable copper wire and wrap them with gauze. Into these tie to the bottom violets, ferns, geranium leaves—in fact, any flowers except full blown roses—and sink them in a solution of alum of 1 pound to a gallon of water. Wait until the solution has cooled, as the colors will then be preserved in their original beauty, and the crystallized alum will hold them faster than when formed in a hot solution. When you have a light covering of crystals that completely envelops the articles, remove carefully and allow it to drip twelve hours. These baskets make a unique ornament and long preserve their freshness.

The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY

CLARK HOWELL.....Editor
ROBY ROBINSON.....Business Manager

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CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING CO.

ATLANTA, GA., August 8, 1904.

Wonder if the Vladivostok squadron can fight, too.

Looks as if it is up to Andy Carnegie to furnish the republican campaign fund.

Never mind about the literary merit of Kipling's last "poem." How much did he get for it?

Speaking of immigration, why not Japanese immigration? The Jap is said to work as well as he fights.

The business interests view President Roosevelt with alarm, and the business interests elect the president this fall.

The Mississippi legislature might play even with the postoffice department by naming a county for Governor Vardaman.

Having all the men they need, there will be no further necessity of the Chicago packers maintaining strike prices for their output.

Judge Parker can be depended on for square, open, manly action every time. The more the people know him the more they admire him.

Notwithstanding the Holland prediction of a $10 flying machine within five years, the good roads associations seem very much in earnest.

In his sore straits for funds Chairman Cortelyou is taking the widow's mite. Mrs. Mark Hanna has contributed $10,000 to the 1904 slush fund of the g. o. p.

The psalmist's wish that his enemy might write a book will apply in the case of the democratic party and Roosevelt. His books are now being carefully reviewed for political effects.

The contrast between Taggart and Cortelyou as leaders is to the disadvantage of the democrats.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

It is certainly to the discomfiture of the republicans.

The war correspondent of The Philadelphia North American says the Japanese have made all their arrangements to operate the railroad between Port Arthur, Mukden and Niuchwang. Those Japs are all business.

It may be to Pauline Astor's credit that she is not marrying into the nobility, but her selection may be open to question if the bridegroom-elect is what he is popularly credited with being—the biggest chump in London town.

Not many republican organs are as optimistically philosophical as The Boston Journal, which remarks of the enforced idleness of 30,000 Fall River mill operatives: "In some ways the respite from factory toil is a blessing."

A suite of six rooms was reserved for the president's three sops in the Inside Inn on the exposition grounds at St. Louis, and a police detail of a dozen men guarded the electric landau in which the young princes rode. The boys are having a royal good time.

The New York Evening Post, independent, speaking of the present fiscal condition of the government apropos of the last treasury report, says: "This is practically the worst July showing the treasury has made for a quarter of a century. . . . Mr. Cleveland's administrations never began a fiscal year under such unfavorable conditions as the present year is showing for President Roosevelt."

The ingeniously prepared "cost of living" statistics of the administration may or may not approximate correctness, but as to the disparity between the average man's earning capacity and his increased living expenses, the democratic spellbinder need only ask his auditors to make a personal question of the comparison. It is doubtful if nine out of ten bread-winners are earning more today than they were earning when living was 15 per cent cheaper.

In the midst of Russia's increasing woe as the result of repeated reverses in the field, the Russian consul at Chefoo, upon whose ample shoulders the mantle of the Mole St. Nicholas correspondent seems to have fallen, springs another optimistic lie via junk from Port Arthur. This time it is 20,000 Japs that were put out of business. This wholesale slaughter, plus the 30,000 blown up a few weeks ago, ought to make it comparatively easy for the commandant of Port Arthur to sally out and capture or annihilate the few remaining besiegers.

The Eagle Screams.

Our once amiable contemporary the Brooklyn Eagle—sometime democratic, frequently republican, and occasionally mugwump—is explaining! It is flying distress signals fore and aft and showing other symtoms of alarm such as would naturally overtake a newspaper which after eight years of party apostasy suddenly wheels again into line, declares itself to be The Whole Thing and denounces as "wicked and rascally" the platform supported by six or seven million democrats who remained true to the party organization during the two last national campaigns.

A week or so ago the Constitution in commenting upon an editorial in behalf of party harmony said that "the Eagle sums up the situation in a nutshell when it says 'a sure way not to elect' Judge Parker is for the factions to 'taunt one another now.'"

At the time this editorial appeared certain democratic newspapers were violently denouncing Mr. Bryan's part in the St. Louis convention, and nothing was further from The Constitution's intention than to misrepresent the Eagle when it said that "The Eagle sounds a timely note of warning when it advises that democratic attack on Mr. Bryan should cease."

Then the Eagle screamed! It would have The Constiution understand that "The Eagle's plea for party harmony was not an admission that free silver was not wicked and rascally, as well as idiotic," and that "The Eagle does not now and never did subscribe to the views of Mr. Bryan." It would have The Constitution know that there were others of its type who would not see it misrepresented in Georgia, and it proceeded to issue and stamp certificates of party loyalty to some of the ever faithful who could be depended upon to rebuke The Constitution when this newspaper declared that the six or seven million democrats who were true to the party in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900 were not "wicked rascals."

And then The Constitution gently protested to its usually quiet but now super-heated contemporary of the Bridge, that when it wanted democratic advice it would not go to a prodigal newspaper which had been into the fold not yet long enough for it to get sight, but much less partake, of the fatted calf.

And now The Eagle screams again! Yes, it supported the republican ticket in 1896 and in 1900 and it would do so again under similar conditions. It "helped to accomplish republican success" because it did not approve the democratic platform. It can afford to be conscientious, whereas southern newspapers can justify their course by remaining democratic, whether or not they approve the party platform, on the ground that it is better to support a "wicked" and "rascally" platform than to divide and take the chance at "negroism" or "scalliwagism" "than which in Georgia an emetic administered to Hell could result in the casting up of nothing worse."

This is so well said that it is a pity that our Brooklyn contemporary could not put some of the same force in its defense of party loyality north as well as the south. If The Eagle and those for whom it assumes to speak had been loyal to the party in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900 instead of "helping to accomplish republican success," there would now be no republican national administration, no race issue to raise its horrible head in the south, no republican president to treat with contempt and scorn the sentiment of the south that stand for white supremacy and protests against the forcing of negro office-holders over white constituencies! Brave Eagle! It would maintain its independence at home even if it has to sacrifice the south to do it.

But no one questions the right of The Eagle to support whichever party it pleases. It has a right to follow its independent inclination, however and wherever it may lead. But The Constitution repeats that it is not becoming for a newspaper which boldly flaunts its independence in the face of the party organization to assume the role of official party critic. It should at least wait until the weather stains of its party disloyalty are removed!

In conclusion may the Constitution inquire of its once esteemed contemporary as to the cause of its exhibition of bad temper? Not one word said in The Constitution's first editorial, to which the Eagle took exception, justified it. That editorial was a plea for party harmony suggested by The Eagle's appeal for the same thing. Neither directly nor indirectly did The Constitution say that The Eagle indorsed now, or ever did indorse, anything for which Mr. Bryan stood. We assumed that in urging democrats "not to taunt one another" The Eagle was sincere and that it welcomed the support of Mr. Bryan and his following to the national ticket. If that is not what The Eagle meant what was it talking about when it appealed for party harmony?

Did it mean that the only way to procure genuine harmony was for the six or seven million democrats who stood faithful in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900 to admit to the bolters, as the reward for their return, that the party itself had been an aggregation of "wicked rascals"? Was that to be the penalty of loyalty and the reward for apostasy?

Among the loyal democrats in those two campaigns none stood truer than Judge Parker.. was he, too, to admit that in remaining loyal in 1896 and 1900 he had been a "wicked rascal." While the Eagle's stomach was too weak to stand the democratic platform of those two campaigns, a man of Judge Parker's high character did not find it difficult to keep in the straight path of party loyalty. What was good enough for six million other true democrats was good enough for him! But not to the tender conscience of The Eagle!

If The Eagle is not "left in doubt by the Constitution that it supported what it believed to be wrong," let us inform our contemporary that its conclusion is entirely erroneous. The democratic contention as to the demand for an increase in the money supply was correct, and the party's position has been absolutely justified by recent events. Were conditions now as they were in the campaign of 1896 the party would do now just as it did then in declaring for bimetallism as a means to an end—the end sought has been attained by another processs, but the party's contention has been vindicated as against the republican effort for a contracted currency.

After awhile our once esteemed contemporary—and once more esteemed if it will permit—will resume the even tenor of its way, take on again its cheerful countenance, and admit that it has done The Constitution injustice and without cause. In the meantime we welcome it back to the democratic fold and esteem its support so highly that we will pay for a cable chain to hold it in the party ranks if anybody will guarantee that even a cable chain will serve that purpose.

Events in Manchuria.

The first stage of the Russo-Japanese war may be said to be concluded with the practical fall of Liao-Yang. True, this railroad point and important military base is at this writing in the hands of the Russians, but its possession by the Japanese is only a question of days, perhaps hours. When Kuropatkin lost the mountain passes that guard the approach to Liao-Yang from the south and east, as he did in two of the most sanguinary battles of the present war, he lost his ability to hold that place without staking all on a great pitched battle without topographical or other strategic advantage. Defeat, in such a case, would be apt to mean surrender, for with Kuroki arrived on his rear flank, it would be impossible to utilize the railroad for retreat to Mukden or clear on to Harbin. The main Russian army would be in a trap, retreat cut off and overwhelmed by the three victory-flushed armies of the mikado.

Kuropatkin is wise if he escapes in time, if, indeed, his chance of escape has not already been cut off by Kuroki turning his flank and gaining the railroad in the rear of Liao-Yang. It is now a question of a last desperate stand here or a hasty loading of the troops on trains for the grand retreat to winter quarters—Harbin. There are vast quantities of military stores at Liao-Yang which it is hardly possible the Russians can carry along with them, and it is, therefore, likely that they will be destroyed by their owners before evacuating that base.

It seems to be the general opinion of writers who assume to know something of conditions within the Russian lines that Mukden is entirely dependent on Liao-Yang for its defense and that, when the latter place falls, the former will be in the position of Niuchwang, ready for an unopposed Japanese occupation. This may be a mistake, however, and the Russian programme may be to make the Japs fight every mile of the way up the long Manchurian railway to Harbin, 500 miles distant. Mukden may not offer great resistance to the advancing Japanese armies, for strategic and political reasons. It is not a Russian town, but distinctively Chinese, the capital of the province and the seat of the tombs of the Manchuria dynasty. Russia, it is understood, has covenanted not to "desecrate" these sacred tombs by bringing them within the zone of battle. For this reason, to make a stand at Mukden might be to invite open hostility on the part of the Chinese government. The Chinese are queer people. They will not resist the stealing of a whole province, but their unnumbered millions might swarm to a sort of holy war if the Russians so much as disturbed a brick on one of the royal tombs at Mukden.

But a few miles back of Mukden the railroad cuts through another range of mountains or high hills, and here there are more passes that afford admirable vantage points for opposing the further advance of the Japanese. It does not seem reasonable that the army of Kuropatkin will make a leap by rail clear to Harbin and not try to do to the north of Mukden, what it tried to do south of Mukden. It is rather probable that this army will fall back sullenly, showing its teeth as it goes, and that every point on the railroad between Mukden and Harbin that affords defensive advantages will be defended, the defenders destroying the railroad behind them.

The early winter will probably see the Russian army quartered in Harbin, waiting for spring to assume the offensive or defensive, as the occasion may require. It is not likely that the Japs will be at all rash in following the Russians so far into the interior, as the partiality of the Russ for Fabian tactics is historic. Harbin will not be made another Moscow to the Jap's undoing. The Jap is too wily for that. He will look well to his line of communication, and it will not be too long a line until he is sure of his ground.

In the meantime, Russia will dispute Japan's control of the seas by sending her available naval strength in European waters to try to crash Togo, or at least to try to drive him away from Port Arthur, if that Gibraltar of the East has not fallen when the Baltic fleet arrives at its destination. This explains the anxiety of the Japanese to capture Port Arthur at the earliest possible date. Their fleet will soon be needed for other work than bombardment and harbor-bottling. Besides, the bulk of the original Port Arthur fleet is still in the inner harbor there, secure from sea attack. If it is not destroyed upon the fall of the fortress, it will be ready to unite with the European fleet at the first favorable opportunity, greatly increasing the danger to Japan on the sea. When Japan loses control of the seas, all is lost.

The late fall may witness some great naval battles in the Yellow sea, the Eastern sea or the Pacific ocean. If Port Arthur falls, as it likely will ere many weeks, Togo will be free to unite with Kamimura to trap the Vladivostok squadron, if it still perseveres in its raids. This squadron out of the way, the Japanese fleet can then give its undivided attention to the newcomers, if the Baltic fleet ever reaches Far Eastern waters.

The Condition of Cotton.

The condition of the cotton crop, according to the official bulletin-makers at Washington, continues to improve. July, generally a month of deterioration, shows an improvement from 88 to 91.6. This is an exceptionally high showing for the time of year, the July average for the preceding ten years having been 84.3. Only once before is there record of such a flourishing condition—in 1894, when the condition was given as 91.8.

Texas, always the redundant factor in the South's cotton yield, promises to exceed her last year's production by some 25 per cent. With such a favorable season and such an unprecedentedly large acreage in cotton—32,000,000 acres—the over production pessimists are apt to get incubrious, but the situation does not seem to warrant anything of the kind.

Suppose 12,000,000 bales are actually harvested. This is the outside figure possible, if conditions continue throughout the season as they have been to date. The consumptive demand will readily take 12000,000 bales at a fair price. The New York Commercial Advertiser, which is not interested in bulling cotton, estimates a gain of 1,500,000 bales this season at 11 cents a pound—a gain to the cotton growers of the south of $82,500,000 over last season, with its abnormal prices.

Everything points to a year of cotton prosperity—a prosperity that will be shared in by the industrial as well as the agricultural interests of our rapidly developing section.

The Eagle Explains.

(From The Brooklyn Eagle.)

The Eagle did not act with the democratic party in 1896 or in 1900. It did not act with the party because Mr. Bryan was its nominee, and because Mr. Bryan insisted on a platform in which The Eagle did not believe. Not acting with the democratic party, The Eagle labored against it and favored and helped to accomplish republican success. The Eagle says it did this, and says it would do the same thing again, under the same or like circumstances. This, The Constitution regards as wrong. It thinks The Eagle should have acted with the democratic party, when The Eagle didn't believe in the platform or in the candidates of that party.

We are not left in doubt by The Atlanta Constitution that it supported what it believed to be wrong, and stands ready to do it again. Well, that is a matter of conscience—here—and of taste—down in Atlanta. Conscience is all right here, and the taste, here, of what seems to be relished in Atlanta, is simply nauseous and intolerable.

There is a further difficulty in the way of The Constitution newspaper. Its support of the democratic party when it believes that party to be wrong, impails the efficiency of its support of that party when the party happens to be right. "Once a democrat, always a democrat," seems to be its motto. There is a fine sound about that proposition, but it has no more morality in it than the equally fine one of "Once a drunkard, always a drunkard," or of "Once a fool, always a fool." Democratic principles are always all right. The democratic party, which is an expression quite distinct from democratic principles, is sometimes all right, sometimes all wrong, and at other times, as the case is, this year, predominantly right, and, to a degree, wrong. It will be seen by this that we regard the organization called the democratic party as one which sometimes upholds sound democratic principles, as one which sometimes throws them overboard, and as one which at other times upholds a moiety of correct democratic principles and coquettes with a remainder of stuff and nonsense which does not represent democratic principles at all.

Well, The Eagle makes its choice of democratic principles by the aid of history and the dictionary, while the Atlanta paper depends entirely upon the action and declaration of democratic conventions. We prefer our way, and shall stick to it. The Constitution prefers another way, and is entitled to stick to it. But it need not think that it can make any points against The Eagle, round here by signalizing this paper's fidelity to what it believes to be right and hostility to what it believes to be wrong, and its especial hostility to what it believes to be wrong, when that wrong is prescribed or commended in the name of "democracy."

We are willing, however, to make for The Constitution an allowance which it does not make for itself—but which it should. It is this: People of sanity, responsibility and substance, in Georgia, have to vote "democratic," whether they believe in the democratic principles of Jefferson or in the populistic and socialistic heresies of the party called democratic, when it was led by Bryan. People down in Georgia have to do that, because the opposite of democracy in Georgia is republicanism, and the soul of republicanism in Georgia is negroism or scallawagism, than which, in Georgia, an emetic administered to hell could result in the casting up of nothing worse. We of New York are not under that condition of things. If democracy means depravity and diabolism here, we can oppose it. If republicanism here means rottenness and rascality, we can oppose that. We can use either party as a flail for the back of the other, and that cannot be done in Georgia or in some other southern states. If civilization is to stand on its feet and to keep its clothes on, democracy, whether Parkerite or Bryanite, whether Howellian or Baconian, must there be supported.

The Constitution says that, if it is to have its record reviewed or its loyalty as a party organ established, it will ask that the work be done by someone with a better party record than The Brooklyn Eagle. All right. We never sought to declare the status of The Constitution newspaper. We were willing that that destructive work should be done by itself. We have been content ourselves to declare our own status, and have been frank in declaring it right here.

"JUST FROM GEORGIA."

Georgia Scenes.

I.

Here you have a river
Singin' on the run;
Yondor is a green field
Wavin' in the sun.

II.

Here you have a youngster
Swingin' on a gate—
Feller with a fishin' pole,
Another diggin' bait.

III.

Not a bit o' gloom there—
Everything is bright:
Wish I was a bloom there,
Swingin' in the light.

* * * * *

An Artist in His Line.

"Dar's one thing I likes 'bout ole Satan."

"Tell me dat!"

"W'en he roasts a sinner nobody kin complain dat he ain't well done!"

* * * * *

Doin' Well.

We're hardly worth a million,
But here is what's to tell:
In spite of all our trouble
We're doin' mighty well!
Here's the cotton that'll clothe us—
The corn to last a spell:
We're doin' mighty well, boys—
We're doing mighty well!

* * * * *

Isn't this iron age getting sentimental when the booksellers report an unprecedented product of fall poetry?

* * * * *

Voices of the Meadows.

Voices of the meadows,
With the blossoms bright,
An' a whole world swingin'
In a frame of Light!

* * * * *

So Soon Away.

I.

So soon away—so soon away!
But light so swiftly leaves the day,
Winter has hardly dreamed of May
When we're away—when we're away!

II.

So soon away—so soon away!
But let the wrath-rods strike and slay;
Yet earth forgets us, day by day,
When we're away—when we're away!

* * * * *

Indefinite.

"You think Bre'r Jinkins went to glory?"

"Well, it's accordin' to how high the mule kicked him."

* * * * *

A Welcome.

Welcome, Mister August,
We wish you mighty well,
But take yo' birds and blossoms,
An' we'll wish you mighty well

* * * * *

"The rain never drowns all the roses. There's always one left for your sweetheart to pin on your coat."

* * * * *

Before Us.

The fine times are before us,
The times that ought to be,
But the world—it sings in music,
And there is no mystery!

* * * * *

Joel Chandler Harris will blossom out again as a poet. But the fact is, he was ever that.

* * * * *

The After Time.

The after time will meet us—
But all the times are sweet,
When Love is leaving lilies,
At Life's delighted feet!

F. L. S.

Some Women Who Dared.

(From The New York Evening Telegram.)

The fears of certain eminent observers that American youth were becoming effeminate through association with women teachers in the public schools apparently need not alarm us greatly if we but pause long enough to consider what the women are doing. That they themselves display a firmness of fiber, a resourcefulness and aggressiveness that would sufficiently equip any man to save him from the charge of effeminacy is abundantly shown. Scarce a day passes without some notable evidence of the truth of this. The chronicles of happenings alone have two shining examples of woman's ability to lay aside her softer attributes and become stern enough to satisfy even the most exacting.

Brooklyn furnished one of these examples of woman's ability to assume a masterful role. Mrs. Mary Herrmann was visited in her small corner grocery by two men whose manner was suspicious. Suspicion deepened to certainty when she saw one of the two behind the counter in the immediate neighborhood of the cash till. Mrs. Herrmann grasped the situation and the sugar scoop simultaneously and had at him with such effect that by the time she found breath to scream and thus secure assistance her man was in condition to hand over to the police. Which not only reflects credit upon the lady, but adds a new weapon of defense to the already long available list.

The other case of feminine vigor and resourcefulness in the face of danger comes from far off Kentucky, where Mrs. Luela Morris beat a panther away from her child. Once she had him on the run, it was a simple matter to get down her husband's rifle and put an end to that particular panther's pernicious activities.

But the beating off in the first crowded moment or two of the panther's appearance was done with the oldest of feminine weapons, the household broom, thus demonstrating beyond any doubt that the more or less humorous traditions concerning the effectiveness of that implement have a firm basis in sober fact.

She Is the Ideal Wife

(James Huneker, in The Metropolitan.)

It would be sending salt to Syracuse to retell the story of "Candida." We have read it, seen her, admired, reviled her, as our training and temperament dictated. The average sane man and woman who dislike the lady always voice their disapproval in this manner:

"If I had been the husband I should have kicked that odious little hypocrite, sneak and sponge, Marchbanks, out of doors!"

Yes, dear madam, or sir, as the case may be, but then there would have been no play, and we should have missed a charming evening, replete with wit, kindly gibes at our common feelings and the parable inclosed in the kernel of the comedy! Let us, therefore, for the sake of the argument admit that just such a peculiar combination of circumstances is possible; that the Rev. James Mavor Morelli, his soul on fire with the idea that he may be a bit of a humbug, and that Candida is not his own as he would like her to be—an humble, adoring wife, grappled to his heart by hooks of steel, a housekeeper and a fanatic on the subject of the Rev. James Mavor Morell. To him this notion is brought home by the young poet, every inch an egoist, though on a different plane of egoism. And Candida, the ideal wife—"who does everything that the ideal husband likes, and nothing else"—stands between the two men, the elder an idealist who sees only a glorified image of himself and his wife, his mission, his world; the younger an idealist who, through dint of some hard knocks, and the woman's eye-opening remarks, sees the world not as his oyster, but as an uncomonly large bivalve fitted for the feast of all mankind.

HOW PORTO RICO STEAMER LINE MAY BE DEVELOPED

By Jos: Ohl.

It is very likely that Mr. Harry Leake's suggestion of a direct line of steamships between a Georgia port and San Juan, Porto Rico, will be given serious consideration by the Ocean Steamship Company, which, as everybody knows, is a part of the Central of Georgia system. With the addition of the four great new steamers which have just been put in commission, the Savannah line fleet numbers eleven excellent vessels. These ar now plying between Savannah and New York and Savannah and Boston; and while they will doubtless have all they can do during the cotton carrying season, it is highly probable that if upon thorough investigation, the officials of the company find the outlook for business anything like as bright as Mr. Leake believes them to be, two or more of these ships may be assigned to Porto Rican duty. To the unpracticed eye it certainly looks as if the opportunity is one to be taken advantage of; but steamship men of practical experience in operating steamships like Major Hanson and General Manager Pleasants will want to make a thorough study of the field before they reach a definite decision, and naturally.

There are many things to be considered besides the shortness of the water haul. The most important is the matter of cargoes both ways. While the fact that there is considerable business between Porto Rico and Nova Scotia may surprise most people, there is a good reason for it. Porto Rico, as Mr. Leake explains, raises practically none of the ordinary food supplies for its people. Under the Spanish regime, which was marked by a policy of promoting in each colony the production of that to which it was particularly suited, the Porto Rican raisers of coffee and sugar were favored by discriminating tariffs that gave them practical control, to the extent of their production, of the market in Spain and the other colonies. Porto Rican coffee is regarded by many European experts as the finest the world produces. The cost of growing the crop and marketing it is far greater than it is in the coffee growing countries of South America, for instance, so where it is merely a question of price, the growers of the little island cannot compete with their rivals further south; but so long as they hold the advantage in the Spanish market, they were always able to command an excellent price for all they could raise. Coffee from Brazil and Argentina can be put into New York at seven or eight cents a pound, while Porto Rico growers claim they cannot make a reasonable profit unless they get four or five times as much. The reasons for this are found in the different character of the land and the difficulties of gathering the crop.

It is not necessary to go into details. Porto Rican coffee brought 35 cents a pound in the Spanish market, and much of it still goes there. With land capable of producing such a money crop, the planters were unwilling to surrender any of it to the plebian purposes of raising supplies for their laborers, and in looking around for the cheapest possible food for these, they found salted codfish. Great quantities of this toothsome article were carried annually from Halifax to San Juan, and still go there. Cod forms the staple article of diet of the Porto Rican masses. The result of this policy was the building up of trade between Nova Scotia and the little island which in those days was indeed the "gem" which the romantic Spanish always pictured it. Sugar and coffee and tobacco went back in the ships that brought down the cod and the lumber, and the business continues to this day, although the lumber is carried twice the distance it would be if purchased in Georgia. Still, the ships get cargoes both ways. In time this business could be diverted, but men running steamship lines for stockholders who want dividends are not inclined to deal very strongly in futures. They want immediate results. If the Savannah line between the Georgia port and San Juan the line will come, for just at present people can discover cargoes both ways they are better equipped to make the experiment than probably any other similar organization.

With the recent addition of the City of Memphis, the City of Macon, the City of Columbus and the City of Atlanta—the four ships costing the company something over two million dollars—the Ocean Steamship Company's fleet numbers, as I have said, eleven first-class ships. Some might be spared for such a line as has been suggested. Not any of this Big Four, of course, for they are the pride of the line, and well may they be so regarded; but some of the smaller ships would be appropriate to such service at the beginning.

Of these four, the best, because the newest, bears the proud name the City of Atlanta. Full up with passengers, and carrying the heaviest cargo that has ever gone out from New York to a south Atlantic port, the Atlanta reached Savannah last Tuesday upon her maiden trip. As she made her way up from Tybee light in the early morning hours, everything that had a screecher gave her screeching welcome. Proudly and with a stateliness becoming the responsibility that goes with the name she bears, she made her way up the tortuous river, to be greeted most enthusiastically by every passing craft, and, as she got closer in, by crowds which lined the docks and water front of the city proper.

It was a fitting ending to a most delightful trip. A smooth sea, balmy yet invigorating breezes, not a break of any kind, everything auspicious. The most superstitious of sailors could have asked no better start-off for a ship's career. It was even better than could be hoped. The first day out one of the eminent citizens who kept busy in the smoking room held a royal straight flush pat—and not on his own deal! He didn't realize much on this piece of property, but the ship's crew rejoiced over it as an omen of good luck.

The Atlanta is under the command of that splendid old salt, the veteran captain of the line, Captain W. H. Fisher. Everybody who knows the coastwise trade knows Captain Fisher. He has been with the Savannah line since its formation, holding the proud post of skipper for twenty-eight years, as I recollect it, and General Manager Pleasants tells me that in all time he has never cost the company $1 through accident. Those who go in ships will say there must be a big element of good fortune in that record. Perhaps. But there must also have been the exercise of the greatest care. Captain Fisher has a highly efficient force in First Officer Diehl, Second Officer Hammond, Chief Engineer Smith and Chief Steward Gaines, all of them well known in the service of the company. On its maiden trip the steamship carried a company of the right sort. Major Hanson, president of the Central, who has done so much toward the development of the steamship line, and who takes great pride in it, was there, as were Vice President and General Manager Pleasants, upon whose broad and capable shoulders rests the responsibility of operation; Mr. Beyner, the auditor, and Mr. Storey, the chief commissary of the company; Colonel Thornton Wheatley, of Americus; "Governor" Jacques, of Macon, who is one of the Central's directors; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Callaway, of Atlanta, and a delightful party from Chester, Pa., who came as the guests of Mrs. Sproull, the daughter of John Roach, at whose works the Atlanta and her sister ships were built.

The Atlanta is twin sister to the Columbus, which also made her maiden trip this year. She is a great big ship for coastwise trade, having a gross tonnage of 5,500 and net tonnage of 4,111. She is, of course, an iron ship. A better idea of her size can be given the landlubber by telling that she is 396 feet long and 49 feet broad. She has four decks, with great room for freight, and is beautifully equipped throughout for passenger service.

Drainage for Good Roads.

(From The Engineering Record.)

It is instructive to observe how steadily the feeling is growing that drainage and not thickness of metaling is the main essential in road building. However much we may respect the memories of Macadam, Telford and other great road builders who first led public authorities toward a sensible method of construction for country highways, the fact remains that many of their recommendations are now known to be misleading. Their advice was important at the time when it was given, but it is not in keeping with the broader knowledge of the present time, gained by careful examination of roads built in strict conformity with well known specifications. Years ago the theory of thin roads, with a V-shaped drain along the center, received favor. This V-shaped drain is as effective both for removing the water and supporting the metaling as side drains and a Telford base. Its cost is approximately 77 cents per lineal foot of road less than construction with a Telford base and two drains, and 35 cents less than the same base with a single side drain.

This system of construction is directly opposite to that advocated in most of the accepted manuals on the subject. The old idea has been to get the water off the roadbed just as quickly as possible. To accomplish this the subgrade has been crowded and rolled and the lower courses of stone are coarse and often of considerable thickness. By the new system of construction the water remains on the roadbed and is collected by the outlet drains at 50-foot points, the draining not being disturbed along each side of the road, but concentrated at a regular series of points.

Powerful Odor of Ambergris.

(From The Seattle Post-Intelligencer.)

The druggist held in his hand a lump of gray substance like putty. It was smaller than a baseball and as light as cork. Through it, here and there, ran streaks of yellow and black.

"This is a lump of ambergris," the druggist said. "It is worth about $500, I judge. Smell it."

The patron put his nose to the ambergris. Then he said, surprised:

"Why, it has no smell."

The druggist, smiling, rubbed it with his sleeve, and immediately a powerful, musklike odor filled the air.

"Crude ambergris," he said, "never smells until you warm it or rub it.

"This chunk of ambergris here smells like musk. That is because it is crude. The odor of prepared ambergris has not the least resemolance to musk."

He rubbed his hand over his sleeve.

"From handling this," he said, "my coat will smell for months. My hands, no matter how I wash them, will smell for several days."

THE SANITARIUM HABIT.

Many Women in Almost Perfect Health Imagine They Are Invalids.

(From The Chicago Chronicle.)

Victims of the sanitarium habit, persons whose health is at least fair, are to be found in nearly every institution maintained for the treaemtne of invalids. Such persons are for all practical purposes well, but imagine physical maladies to which they can lay no just claim.

Most of these persons at one time or another had disorders which caused them to take refuge in a sanitarium. Now the modern sanitarium, appealing as the great majority do to the patronage of the wealthy, is fitted up with every device calculated to make life easy. The servants are trained to anticipate the patron's every wish; in fact, the patron is expected to do nothing except amuse himself, and in order to help him do so there are usually provided billiard tables, bowling alleys, shuffle boards, card rooms, tennis courts and golf links. And if he suffers from the slightest ill there is always a doctor on hand to soothe him and supply nostrums, the necessity for which may be real or fancied.

Having become accustomed to the sheltered life of the sanitarium, with its daily round of coddling, the patron is loth to leave when restored to his usual health, and if he is long on money and short on will the chances are that he will postpone his departure again and again, until at last he settles down with the full intention of remaining indefinitely.

The probabilities are that in order to set himself right with his conscience he will endeavor to make himself believe that he is still physically unfit to play an active part in life, and naturally it is not the interest of the sanitarium's proprietor to have him undeceived.

By far the great majority of the victims of the sanitarium habit are women, the feminine nature being especially susceptible to coddling. When a semi-invalid of the fair sex once gets used to receiving a daily visit from a soft-spoken physician who tenderly holds her hand and lavishes upon her sympathy and advice it is difficult for her to go back to a life where such an experience is not always there to command at a moment's notice.

Women also are prone to acquire a morbid habit of harping on their real or fancied ailments, and no place provides such sympathetic listeners as a sanitarium.

A Good Shot.

(W. I. Lippincott in August Lippincott's)

The foreman of the Minnie Healy mine at Butte, Mont., noticed an apparently suspicious man standing day after day near the sshaft-house silently gazing eastward where the Greata Northern railroad tunnel pierces the main divide of the Rocky mountains. Approaching him one day, he said: "My man, what are you doing here" "Faith, Jack Kane," anwered the ma. "I have been here ivry day for the last thirty days, watchin' them ejines and cars hole in the mountain, and, be gobs, not wan of them missed the hole yet."

POLICE BOARD ACTION MAY BE INVALIDATED

Addition of Councilman Hilburn to the Police Board Causes Trouble.

TIBBS WOULD LOSE, WHATEVER THE DECISION

Failure of Board To Allow Councilman Hilburn Right To Vote on Verdict Gives the Dismissed Policeman Standing in Court.

The legal complications in the case of Officer Tibbs, who has been dismissed from the police force by the board of police commissioners, has been causing some comment among those who have been interested in the hearing and the verdict. These complications have, of course, arisen because of the fact that Councilman Frank A. Hilburn, chairman of council's police committee, has recently been made a member of the police board.

While the situations are considerably mixed, it is not probable that they will amount to anything, because of the fact that it will be necessary for the courts to straighten them. It is not believed that Tibbs will take his case into the courts, because if the courts decided in his favor he would be subject to dismissal by the board for cause at any time, and would doubtless be a mark to fire at during the next general election.

Councilman Hilburn was made a member of the police board by an act of the general assembly which was signed by Governor Terrell only a few hours before the police board made up its verdict in the cases against Captain Moon and Officer Tibbs. According to the opinion of City Attorney Mayson, Councilman Hilburn occupied the position of a new juryman in the case, and he had a right to hear the evidence. He did not, however, demand a rehearing. He simply demanded the right to vote. This right was refused him. It might or might not invalidate the verdict, but it is certainly a debatable question, according to the opinion of the city attorney, and could be used to advantage in a writ of certiorari, should Officer Tibbs care to take his case to the courts.

A motion to reconsider the finding in the case of Officer Tibbs will be made tonight by Captain J. W. English. It is the general belief that the motion to reconsider will not be adopted. Councilmn Hilburn will demand the right to vote, and it will be given him. Certainly Captain English, Mayor Howell and Councilman Hilburn will vote in favor of reconsideration. There are now eight members of the police board. Five of them must vote for reconsideration in order to carry the motion. A majority vote is necessary. A four-and-four vote would mean that the motion failed to carry.

If Officer Tibbs carried his case into the courts on a writ of certiorari, basing it upon the fact that Councilman Hilburn was not allowed to vote, it is the belief of some members of the bar that he would be sustained in his position; but even in that event the police board could fail to reelect him during the next general election, or dismiss him for cause before that time. He would consequently have little to gain.

The meeting tonight will be watched with much interest by those who have kept informed regarding the case, and the results of the session will doubtless be considerably commented upon.

TO HELP OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Diplomatic Officers To Cooperate with Government's Consular Agents.

Washington, August 7.—The department of state has initiated measures whereby it is hoped further to improve our foreign trade by means of cooperation between the diplomatic and consular services.

For some years our diplomatic officers have been showing increased interest and zeal in supplementing the work of the consular service by reports on commercial and industrial subjects, and the department now hopes to make the diplomatic corps a systematic and efficient auxiliary for the promotion of our export trade.

The action of the department is tentative as yet, and takes the form of an instruction from Acting Secretary Loomis to the diplomatic officers calling for reports as to the feasibility of the plan.

BREMEN STORE BURGLARIZED.

Money and Knives Taken from Shelnutt's Store Last Night.

Bremen, Ga., August 7.—(Special.)—The store of J. T. Shelnutt, at Bremen, was burglarized last night by unknown parties. They gained entrance by breaking the glass front door. The safe was not locked and the miscreants stole $22 in money and also a box of pocket knives. That is all that has been missed at this writing. No clew has been discovered.

This is the second housebreaking here this year, McPherson Bros.' store having been burglarized and the parties escaped.

No Fire in Thirteen Years.

Huntsville, Ala., August 7.—(Special.)—Since the big blaze at Dallas village Saturday morning the fact has been brought to light that Dallas has had a remarkable exemption from fire up to that time. The village is 13 years old and contains about three hundred houses and a dozen stores and has never before had a fire.

WEDDING RINGS

We wish to call the attention of the prospective bridegroom to the fact that our plain gold rings represent the highest type of perfection in ring making, being formed of one piece without joint or solder, making them absolutely seamless, and they cost no more than inferior makes.

MAIER & BERKELE,
JEWELERS.

BOARD TO HOLD LIVELY MEETING

Warm Time Is Expected When Police Board Meets.

Tibbs Case and the Crusade Against Gamblers Will Furnish Material for Some Interesting Discussions—Board Will Meet Tuesday Night.

Everything points to a very lively time when the police board meets tomorrow night. There are two matters to come up which will probably cause the board to have one of its old-time red-hot sessions when "faction met faction."

First, there will be the Tibbs case, for Commissioner English has given notice that he will move to reconsider the action of the board whereby Tibbs was dismissed from the office. When the Moon-Tibbs investigation came to a close and Moon was suspended for thirty days and Tibbs dismissed, Commissioner English voted with the majority for the purpose of moving to reconsider. He did not do this until he ascertained there would be a majority of the board against Tibbs.

On various occasions when everything is harmonious, members of the police board jolly each other and say they would like for somebody to point out where there are any factional differences in the board. When a vote was taken on Officer Tibbs, it stood: For dismissal, Brotherton, Johnson, Day and Nunnally; against dismissal, English and Mayor Howell.

It is said in police circles that Captain Moon is recognized as a Brotherton faction man, and Tibbs is regarded as an English faction man. Moon was prosecuting Tibbs and Tibbs was prosecuting Moon. When it came to a vote to discharge Tibbs, the Brotherton faction to a man voted against him. Mr. Nunnally voted with the Brotherton faction, and he was elected over ex-Commissioner Jones, who was a strong English faction man. The members of the board disclaim any factional feeling in the matter, but the way they lined up on the Tibbs case is a matter of comment in the city.

So when Commissioner English moves to reconsider the Tibbs case some lively talks can be looked for.

That Gambling Crusade.

Another matter to be considered by the board, and which is more than likely to warm things up a bit, is the action of the board at its last meetng when the chief was told to take a back seat while the chairman and other members of the board showed him how to stop gambling in the city. The affair was fixed up behand closed doors. Spectators, chief, clerk and reporters were all invited to get out. Later there came information, furnished to the press, to the effect that Chairman Day had $350 of the police department's funds which the board had voted to him to use in the crusade against the gamblers. The report further made it out that a great work was being done and many gamblers were being caught.

On account of all this, certain commissioners will declare war against secret meetings in the future. Commissioner English, it is said, will say to the board that he does not wish to transact the city's business behind closed doors again, and he will never vote to hold another executive session.

It will be denied that the board voted to give any money to Chairman Day, and it will also be denied that any great work has been done in the capture of gamblers.

"City affairs have been a little dull of late," remarked a local politician yesterday. He is one of the men who claims to be posted. "But they won't be dull after Tuesday night," he continued. "You just keep your eye on the police board. As sure as I am standing here, there will be a hot time in the old town Tuesday evening."

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSION TO BOSTON, MASS.

On August the 12th, the Seaboard Air Line will operate a personally conducted excursion to Boston, Mass., leaving Atlanta at 12 o'clock noon.

The route covered will be by the way of Norfolk, Old Point, Virginia Beach, Ocean View thence by Old Dominion steamer to New York, and by Fall River Line palatial steamboat The Priscilla. This will undoubtedly be the best trip of the season, affording as it will an exceptional opportunity for a diversified tour. On the going trip a day will be spent at Norfolk, at which point many seaside resorts will be visited.

Stop over at New York on the return trip can be made if desired.

Trip includes meals and berths on board the Old Dominion Steamer between Norfolk and New York.

Fare for the round trip from Atlanta, $28.70.

For descriptive advertising matter call on R. M. COFFEY,
City Passenger and Ticket Agent, Piedmont Hotel Annex, 'phones 100.

RAIN DISAPPOINTS MANY.

Gloomy Sunday Found the Parks Deserted and Few Trolley Passengers.

Yesterday found a very great many disappointed Atlantans who had expected to find sunshine and instead found rain. Several times through the day, the bad weather threatened to get better, but it never carried out its threat. As a consequence, the travel on the trolleys was far lighter than usual and the parks looked comparatively deserted. Sundays in the parks have come to mean so much to Atlanta and especially to the children that the disappointment of yesterday really meant a great deal to the little people.

Those who had to go out along the streets found many of these disappointed little ones with their faces pressed hard against the window panes looking out on a day that was quite as dreary as their expressions. As the Atlanta weather man takes a day off on Sunday, no local forecast is made, and for that reason there wasn't even a chance to give comfort with the promises of brighter things for the morrow.

ASSEMBLY HAS BUT FOUR DAYS

House and Senate To Disagree on School Fund.

Order of Business Fixed by Steering Committee for Today Includes State Auditor Bill and Appropriations—Many Senate Bills To Come Up.

The general assembly of 1904 is now in the home stretch and Thursday night it will have reached the goal.

Between this morning and the hour of midnight Thursday night, or perhaps a little later, if there are any serious disagreements between the house and senate, as there are likely to be, it would not, perhaps, be exaggerating to say that more actual business will be transacted than has been done during all of the session that has gone before.

The senate has declined to consider any house bills that are passed after today. The result is the house will devote the entire day Monday, perhaps far into the night, to passing measures that originated in that body.

The steering committee has already mapped out the programme for today. It includes the bill to create the office of state auditor by Mr. Hall, of Bibb; the appropriation of $29,000 to aid in rebuilding science hall, the building destroyed by fire at the state university; the appropriation of $20,000 to build a chemical laboratory for the Tech; the appropriation of $5,000 to build a hospital for the Georgia Normal and Industrial college, at Milledgeville; the appropriation of $500 to purchase a portrait of General John B. Gordon for the state capitol; the bill to amend the fish laws so as to change the time at which seining shall be prohibited to March 1 to June 15, the spawning season, and in the afternoon individual pension bills will be considered, there being enough of these to occupy the time of the house for at least two hours. The house will do well if the measures named are finished with, and yet there are many others of less importance on the calendar as fixed by the steering committee.

The steering committee declined to fix the state reformatory bill by Mr. Felder, of Bibb, for consideration today. Another effort will be made this morning to have the committee put this bill on the list, but it is not likely that anything will be done with it at this session, because it is a measure that will require considerable discussion before it can be passed. Mr. Felder says, however, he will reintroduce the bill at the beginning of the next session.

Numerous Senate Bills.

There are perhaps 100 senate bills now on the house calendar to which no consideration has yet been given. The senate has found no little fault with the house for failing to act on its measures, and to this is perhaps due the statement that the senate will refuse to consider any house bills that are passed by the house after today. Many of the senate bills are important measures and some of them were reported on by the house committees weeks ago. The majority of them have received favorable reports from the committees, but how the house can give consideration to all of them is past understanding. It is always this way, however, measures being allowed to accumulate until the last moment, when many of them are put through with a rush that gives little time for proper consideration. These senate bills will have to be sifted out by the steering committee just as has been done in the case of the house bills, so that it is likely the most important and valuable measures will be acted on.

The senate likewise has a hard week before it in handling the measures that go over from the house. In addition to its work on the general appropriations bill which will be taken up as the special order this morning, the house passed on Saturday numerous local bills, all of which must be acted on by the senate. Then, too, there are the individual pension bills on each of which the roll has to be called, this being required on all appropriations. There are other house bills of importance pending in the senate, including many of the special appropriation bills which have been passed, and altogether the indications are that each body may look foward this week to three sessions a day.

Several Disagreements.

The indications are now that there will be many disagreements between the house and senate which will call for the appointment of conference committees in the closing hours. The disagreement which will cause the most discussion and perhaps the longest delay will be on the common school fund. The senate will, undoubtedly, cut the amount to $800,000, the original figures, with a view to finally coming to $900,000, while there is no doubt that the house will insist on its figures $1,000,000. One body or the other will have to give way, but it is probable the house will not consent to do so until it sees there is no possible chance to get what it wants.

Another disagreement is expected on the Australian ballot bill. The senate has not changed this measure materially from what it provided when it passed the house, but it has added a new section, providing that the law shall not go into effect in any county in the state until it has been voted on and adopted by a majority of the voters of the county to be affected.

While the disagreement on the Australian ballot bill may not be a very serious one, there is another which is going to cause a great deal of talk, and that is the bill providing for tax assessors. The original bill as passed by the house provided only for a board of three assessors to assess such corporation property as is now returned to the comptroller general. The senate has not only changed the manner of appointment of these assessors, but has provided also that there shall be a county board of assessors in each county of the state to be appointed by the boards of county commissioners. The object of the senate was to pass a law which would act on all classes of property alike, and which would not be in danger of being declared unconstitutional. The house wants the other bill, it is understood, and will try to bring the senate around to its way of thinking.

These are a few of the points which conference committees will have to determine, and the outcome in each case will be watched with a great deal of interest.

The indications are that the final adjournment of the general assembly will not take place until some time after midnight Thursday night.

HEAVY FROST STATISTICS FOR COTTON ESTIMATORS

"Does a cold or cool summer mean an early frost?"

"Does a warm summer mean a late frost?"

These were some of the questions with which a reporter asked Local Forecaster J. B. Marbury, of the Atlanta weather bureau.

"No," returned that official, "there is no figuring or estimating along those lines, but the best way is to consult the records on the case."

"It would be amatter of the greatest importance," said the reporter, "if the records would show that in many years, cool summers were followed by early frosts. For instance a frost this year two weeks earlier than usual or rather than the normal, would mean the cutting of the cotton crop some several hundred thousand bales, and that would have a very important effect on the price of cotton. If it could be shown in a reasonable argument that we will have an earlier frost than usual the effect would be perceptible in increasing the price of cotton to the ffarmers and planter during the months of August and September."

"I admit," replied Mr. Marbury, "that such an article would be of the greatest importance, provided the argument could be sustained by the records of previous summers. But it cannot. A cool summer does not make an early frost nor a warm summer a late one. The first heavy frost is simply one of those quantities that you can't figure on. You always hear of Jack Frost. It should be Jill Frost, for there isn't anything more changeable or varying than when the first heavy frost will come, and after it comes for the first time, what it will do next. Let's look at the records.

"Remember, in the first place, that November 7 is the normal average date of first heavy frost for Atlanta. Remember, too, that the normal temperature for the summer is 77. Bearing this in mind, the hottest summer since 1879 was in 1899, with an average of 80 degress. And that summer the first heavy frost arrived November 3, or four days before the normal date.

"Then there was the year 1889, one of the coldest summers we ever had, with an average temperature of 75 degrees, and this year the first heavy frost did not arrive until November 28, twenty-one days later than normal.

"There were two other years in which this same temperature of 75 degrees was the average for the summer. One of these was 1886, when the first heavy frost arrived October 28, and the other was 1884, when the date was November 6, or just one day before the normal. In this way you can see that there is no figuring on when to expect this changeable visitor.

"Everybody admits," began the reporter, "that we have had the coolest summer ever known in the south."

"Which statement is also wrong," interrupted Mr. Marbury. "While it may have seemed cool, the records show that the month of June was exactly normal, and the month of July only 1 degree less than normal. What August will prove, it is too early as yet to determine. June of last year was far cooler than this year, as the records show, with an average of only 71 degrees, the coolest June since 1884, which was also 71 degrees, or 5 degrees below normal. But the following table will tell the entire story to all those who care to look and see for themselves and then try and figure on the prospects for frost this year.

	June.	July.	Aug.	Aver-age.	First Heavy Frost.
1879..	75	80	74	76	November 21.
1880..	76	79	77	77	November 15.
1881..	78	81	79	79	November 4.
1882..	76	76	76	76	October 4.
1883..	76	80	76	77	November 13.
1884..	71	78	75	75	November 6.
1885..	76	79	77	77	November 24.
1886..	72	77	77	75	October 28.
1887..	75	78	76	76	October 31.
1888..	75	79	78	77	November 24.
1889..	73	78	74	75	November 28.
1890..	79	78	75	77	October 31.
1891..	78	76	77	77	October 20.
1892..	76	76	76	76	October 26.
1893..	74	81	77	77	October 16.
1894..	76	76	76	76	November 6.
1895..	77	77	77	77	November 12.
1896..	75	78	80	78	November 9.
1897..	79	78	76	78	November 17.
1898..	79	78	77	78	October 27.
1899..	80	79	80	80	November 3.
1900..	74	79	81	78	November 10.
1901..	77	80	76	78	November 7.
1902..	78	80	79	79	November 28.
1903..	71	78	78	76	October 25.
1904..	76	77	00	00	
N'ml.	76	78	77	77	November 7.

The following table will show the time of the first heavy frost in the cotton district of Georgia, together with a number of interesting records of temperature. These figures for Georgia are taken from a hundred stations in the Georgia cotton district. A comparison with these figures for the past few years with those for the same years in Atlanta is also certain to prove interesting:

Georgia Summer Temperatures.

	June.	July.	Aug.	Aver-age.	First Heavy Frost.
1892..	78	78	76	77	
1893..	75	81	78	78	
1894..	77	78	78	78	
1895..	78	79	79	79	
1896..	78	80	81	80	November 6.
1897..	81	81	78	80	October 29.
1898..	80	80	78	79	October 23.
1899..	80	80	81	80	November 3.
1900..	76	80	82	80	November 8.
1901..	78	82	78	79	November 6.
1902..	80	82	80	81	November 27.
1903..	74	80	81	78	October 25.
1904..	77	00	00	00	
N'ml.	78	80	79	79	

Altogether, the reporter spent a very long and interesting time in the office of Mr. Marbury, but the longer they looked at records, the more convinced the newspaper man became of the fact that the trying to reach a logical date for the first heavy frost this year was a very hard sort of a proposition.

But with the above records, everyone has an equal chance of trying to solve the mystery for himself.

WORK ON PRISON TO START TODAY

Penitentiary Will Cost Over Million Dollars When Completed.

Beginning this morning, under the direction of Warden Moyer, the first shovel of dirt for the erection of the new part of the big federal prison in south Atlanta will be taken from the United States reservation. This new part of the building will be erected directly in front of the present cell block and will provide when completed for two more cell blocks, administration offices, an isolated cell block and other new and modern equipment.

It will be remembered that a bill providing for $200,000 to be used for the enlargement of the federal prison was passed by the last congress, and it is with this first annual appropriation that the work is begun tomorrow. While the actual work of digging the foundation starts today, it is expected that the actual work of construction will be hurried along as soon as possible. While this first appropriation only calls for $200,000, it is expected that the new building when completed will contain some 1,200 double cells or accommodations for 2,400 prisoners.

Practically all of the work of construction will be done by the prisoners themselves and rather than dreading the coming work they are looking forward to it with the keenest pleasure as a great relief from the shut-in life of the cells. In fact the outside work is awarded as a special privilege and the assignment to an outside squad is always received with genuine pleasure.

When completed, the new federal prison will be the very latest arrangement known for both the comfort and the safety of the prisoners. Stretching directly in front of the present cell block will be a frontage of most imposing appearance, which will be reached from the old McDonough road by a number of wide driveways. Between the new main building and the present cell block there will be an open court and apart from the rest of the prison an isolated ward.

It is believed that the government is anxious to have the work hurried along as Uncle Sam has more children that need correction than he has a place to accommodate at present. While the penitentiary when completed will cost over a million dollars, it will represent in reality much more than this sum, as almost the entire appropriation will be used in the purchase of materials, the work of construction being carried on by the prisoners without the necessity of hiring more than a small amount of labor.

Trust Company of Georgia

Deeds, Mortgages, Insurance Papers, Stocks and Bonds—all should be placed beyond the cunning of the thief and the ravages of the elements.

A box in our Safe Deposit Vaults only costs $3 a year

Equitable Building

PEACH SEASON COMES TO END

Georgia's Crop This Year Will Reach 3,700 Cars.

The peach season for Georgia practically closed last night and with the exception of a few more scattering cars, the work of transportation on the part of the railroads is over.

Railroad men at the beginning of the season looked for the largest crop in the history of the state and in this they were not disappointed. They also estimated the entire output of the state at about 4,000 cars. From the reports received last night, the yield for the present season will probably be between 3,700 and 3,800 cars.

This has made a tremendous amount of work in the transportation departments of the railroads having this department in charge, and they have been working every day and very often until far into the night. There have been no vacations for the men in the peach departments, but rather very often they have had to work far into the night, only to report again early the next morning.

But while this has been true, the hard work has been more than offset by the wonderful record that has been established through the exporting combination made by the Central of Georgia, the Southern and the Baltimore and Ohio. Not only has a forty-two-hour record been established from south Georgia to New York city, but this wonderful record has been maintained with the result that never a single market was missed by the fruit shippers.

This has meant many thousands of dollars in the pockets of Georgians, and the fact that the 1904 schedule has been greatly appreciated is proved by the fact that there has not been one single complaint lodged in the main offices of the roads. In addition to this, the largest shippers have been sending in the most complimentary letters for the good work accomplished this season and earnestly asking that the same schedule be used next and all coming seasons. The same kind of letters have been sent to the roads by the receivers in New York city and other places where the maintaining of the schedule throughout the entire season has meant the keeping of a steady market to meet the demand. When a day's shipment is lost, it means the glutting of the market with two days' shipments to meet one day's demands, and this, of course, has the effect of materially lowering the prices paid.

Besides this, the fruit this year has been exceptionally good and owing to the short schedule, it has been delivered in the foreign markets in the very best of condition. Altogether the railroads, by carefully planning for the big crop and by working overtime in the taking care of its transportation, have established a new precedent that has made the Georgia shippers and foreign receivers very happy and profitably so.

FELL ON RAILROAD TRACK.

Charles Cushman, of Macon, Meets Death in Convulsion.

Macon, Ga., August 7.—(Special.)—While standing on the platform of the Southern depot this afternoon waiting for a train, Charles J. Cushman, a Macon man about thirty-five years of age, dropped in convulsions and died five minutes after he reached the city hospital. In falling Cushman's head struck a rail of the track, but just whether or not it was the blow that caused death is not known.



1850
A Slave.

1870
One-mule farmer.

1880
Two-mule farmer,
Owning some land.

1890
Ten mules, two cows,
Two hundred acres of land.

1900
Fifty head of stock,
Five hundred acres of land,
Boys in college,
Boys owning farms,
Daughters teaching,
Daughters keeping neat homes of their own.

NOTE.—The above is the history of one colored man—it is the history of one thousand today.

Don't Fail to Get a Copy of the Book and Read for Yourself

History of The Negro Race in America.

By W. H. Crogman and others

A remarkable advancement of the colored man. The Negro in business and the professions. The Negro Woman and her Social Standing. The Negro in War, giving a complete account of how the Negro Regiment saved the Rough Riders. The Negro and Education. A thorough description of Colleges with Pictures of Buildings and Statistics.

It is the only book that contains up-to-date race statistics.

A fine volume; over 700 pages; 200 illustrations; printed on special paper; price postpaid, only $1.95. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Agents Wanted.—It sells like "hot cakes." V. V. Peyton, DeSoto Parish, La., reports 400 sold; W. B. Wolverton, Anderson Co., Texas, reports 174 sold; J. L. Monteith, reports 300 sold.

NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE MONEY.
AGENTS' COMMISSION LIBERAL.

A *good salary* will be paid to some experienced agent.

Outfit Free.—Write to-day for particulars, or send on the 15c stamps to pay postage on free outfit. Address,

HERTEL, JENKINS & CO.,
Austell Building, ATLANTA, GA.

A FEW INTERESTING QUESTIONS. CAN YOU ANSWER THEM?

Do you know the population of the Negroes in America for each decade since the revolution?
How did President Lincoln treat the slave dealer?
Do you know anything of the slave laws in the colonies?
Have you read the history of the anti-slavery agitation?
Do you know when the first convention of anti-slavery women was held?
Do you know what is meant by the "Underground Railroad?" Who carried it on?
Do you know how many Negroes there were in the civil war?
How many schools are there to-day for the Negroes?
How many teachers? How many scholars?
What is the estimated value of church property?
What is the estimated value of property held by Negroes?

A FEW INTERESTING QUESTIONS. CAN YOU ANSWER THEM?

What is the population of the Negroes in each of the States of the Union.
Are Negroes living principally in the city or in the country?
How many Negroes in all cities containing fifty thousand or more?
What counties in the South have more colored people than white?
How many Negro officers in the Spanish-American war?

1001 other questions answered that you have no idea of. See it for yourself.

SPACE IS TAKEN AT RAPID RATE

Waycross Fair Will Prove Great Success During Coming Fall.

Waycross, Ga., August 7.—(Special.)—The directors of the Waycross Fair Association are beginning to prepare for the opening of the south Georgia fair, which will be held in this city November 1 to 5. J. S. Sharp, superintendent, has already leased much of the space in the main building, and is in correspondence with a number of sideshow attractions. The total value of the premiums offered is nearly $10,000, and the purses for races amount to $1,200. The premium list for the fair has been issued several months, and inquiries from all sections of south Georgia have been coming in to the secretary.

J. S. Harvey, who resides near Glenmore, was exhibiting in this city a new variety of grapes, which are bearing in large quantities this year on his farm. The grapes are about as large as the small sugar peach, and are now full ripe. Mr. Harvey discovered the "McKinley" in Ohio several years ago, and has about thirty vines planted here. The grapes sold readily at 10 cents a pound, and from twenty-five to thirty will weigh a pound. They are almost as lucious as the souppernong, and when ripe are dark purple in color.

Election in October.

The passage of the bill before the house and senate yesterday to elect the judge and solicitor of the city court of Waycross by the people, will necessitate an election to fill these offices in October. J. Walter Bennett, the present solicitor, has signified his intention to be a candidate for reelection. Judge J. C. Reynolds has not as yet expressed himself as to his candidacy for reelection. Hon. John T. Myers is spoken of as a probable candidate for either the judgeship or the solicitorship.

The Origin of Double Eagles.

(From The Cornhill Magazine.)

Both Russia and Germany display two-headed eagles on their standards. Yet this symbol is considered by some heralds to be merely the result of the heraldic practice of "dimidiation." This was simply a child's way of impaling two coats of arms on the same shield by the primitive method of cutting each is half and taking the dexter half of one and the sinister half of the others and placing them back to back, as it were. Strange two-headed beasts naturally resulted—as, for instance, when a lion and an eagle were halved and joined together. The griffin is supposed to have been evolved from two lions rampant by dimidiation. It robs the two-headed eagle of half its terrors to know that it owes its origin to this sort of child's play.

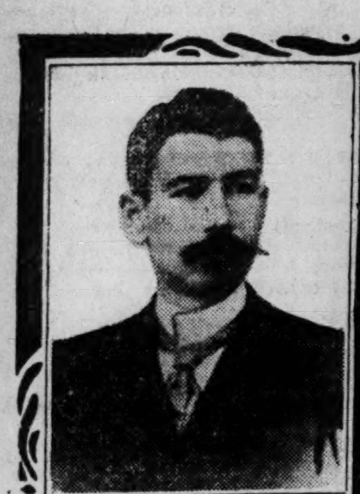
The Great August Discount Sale at

Eiseman Bros.

11-13-15-17 Whitehall St.

Enables You To Save From One-third to One-half On Men's, Youths' and Children's Clothing and Hats

LITTLE "FREE STATE OF COUNANI" BUTTS INTO THE WORLD'S POLITICS



ADOLPH BREZET



A SCENE IN COUNANI.

By Henry Prevost.

Special Cable.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The Free State of Counani," "The President of Counani, M. Adolph Brezet," "The Members of the Government of Counani." These phrases, not without their impressiveness, especially to citizens of a republic, have been much in evidence during the last fortnight or so, in the columns of the Paris newspapers. Surrounding them, however, there has been a romantic mystery. Counani? Where is Counani? "Somewhere in Brazil," comes the vague reply. And "Mansieur Adolph Brezet, the chef du gouvernement de Counani?" This illustrious person, the commander of his army, Baron Jette de Rychel; his financial secretary, Joseph Marie Brezet, Duc de Beaufort; his secretary of state for foreign affairs, M. Isidore Lopez Lapuya, and goodness knows how many more, are now in Paris. But for what?

"Ah!" replies Rumor, "this indomitable Brezet, the Garibaldi of Counani, having just extricated his country from the yoke of the tyrant, is here to seek the French nation's aid in getting his infant republic on its feet!" Evident Brazil was "the tyrant," but one does not seem to remember the epoch-making struggle by which the "Counanese," under Brezet's intrepid lead, seem to have forced her to relinquish her sovereignty over their land. But the fact remains that the president and his cabinet are here, and that several rather mystifying interviews with this savior of his country have made their appearance.

Brezet and His Government.

Curiosity led me to investigate M. Brezet, his government and Counani affairs generally, and the result is so striking as to need no comment. Be it said in parenthesis that the address furnished by the "chief of government of Counani" had come as rather a shock, for it was in no savory quarter of the capital. The president's official letter was more reassuring, for it was written upon a formidable looking sheet headed, "Etat Libre du Counani," and stamped with the great seal of the new station.

However, here is the result of my representative's investigation:

An outlying Paris suburb, shabby genteel—with the genteel left out; a declassed and sordid district, skirting the unlovely railway lines; a mean street, untidy, cramped, unclean; a squalid tenement, bare, cheap, jeryri; a sloven concierge in a dark and stagnant loge; dirty, unswept stairs, five flights to climb; then a common, unpretentious blue tin label, laughable to tears, and you have arrived at the official residence of the president of the republique of Counani.

A knock—since a bell is absent; and the door is opened by a fine breezy figure of a man, a conquistador fulfilling the functions of usher; tall, broad-shouldered, upright as a dart; fearless, evidently, but looking most sheepishly ashamed of his present circumstances. Yes, he will take your name and inquire; muttered question and answer may be heard in an inner room; and then the word is given to enter. So you shuffle through a narrow, dark passage, and another door is held open for you and the president and his council of state are disclosed to your astonished gaze.

A small ordinary living room, characteristic of the usual cheap flat, a floor uncarpeted, newspaper cuttings hanging from the walls for ornament, chairs, no two alike, on each side of you, on them seated a most extraordinarily nondescript set of men in every attitude of wasting time; against the further wall by the solitary window, studiously closed, two common writing tables, back to back, plenteously bestrewn with exhausted cigarette fags ,an atmosphere of tobacco fog, an odor of smoke many days stale, with an auxiliary force of ill-digested garlic, and through all this, now looking up at you, in inquiry, and, yes, suspicion, the president.

An insignificant, unnoticeable sort of man of middle height, you will judge of him sitting, a sallow, meager face, with shifty eyes, a scanty moustache tortured half upwards, and a chin, uninspiring, unconvincing, that gives evidence only of a desire to grow a goatee or else of several days' forgetfulness of the barber. The only impression of him that remains is of a rosette in a button hole, a rosette that you take to be of the Legion of Honor—until you look again, and even that has to be taken off and laid aside when the wearer ventures into the street.

A Torpedo Boat.

You look around and take in the room and its occupants again and assuredly your usher with his bright torpedo beard is the only relieving sign in a gloomy depressing picture.

Everyone is looking up or down at you and staring, and suspicion is the dominant note of their unspoken word. You are, to say the least of it, uneasy at the defiant faces surging round you in this little Batignolles flat, the close, stuffy air is nauseating, the world of the pavement outside seems so far.

But the president seems to reassure you, and his followers lean back, while the secretary, if that is his official title, takes another sheet of paper, with the state heading, and starts off again writing at breakneck speed.

"Everything" declares the president, "is going on well. We have come to Paris to organize, and to, yes, prepare a loan, an 'emprunt d'etat.' You don't know Counani? Will you please hand the gentleman a livre rouge? There, my friend, you will find our official communication to the powers. I have nothing more to add to them—at present.

"My future plans? I am in Paris organizing, preparing a loan, an emprunt d'etat. We shall go in two vessels of war and continue our government. When, I do not know. I am in Paris organizing, preparing a loan. If you have any financiers among your friends—"

There is clearly nothing to be learned here: you go away, shall I add with relief? with your ponderous Red Book under your arm, and carry it to a quiet cafe to digest. This Red Book (No. 2, if you please) purports to be a memorandum addressed to the powers on the subject of the official recognition of the free state of Counani. It is dated January, 1904, and is issuel from the government printing works at Counani. There is a preface by the president, as in duty bound, and a short historical sketch written in the persuasive style and native eloquence of a traveling hawker. It starts off with the inevitable appeal to the czar and The Hague tribunal; the necessary protest against Brazil, and an ingratiating argument to France.

Next we are treated to a geographical description of the country, which, among other good purposes, pads up eleven imposing pages; and two pages following form, in tabloid form, the gem of the entire collection. Here we learn, with a good deal of head scratching, that the Counani constitution provides for a chief of government, with very extended powers, who is assisted by a state council of ten members and a chancellor who is the second head of the administration. The houses of representatives consist of an upper chamber and a grand council.

Public Security.

Public security is assured by a permanent force of police and gendarmes; and the republic is represented abroad by a "body of diplomatic and commercial agents in every land."

We are then given the constitution in a series of annexes with the decree of Uayana Assu (M. Adolphe when he is at home) proclaiming it in force. Everything is thought of, even to the flag, which is red with a white star in the middle. The old motto of "Justice and Liberty" is retained, while a supplementary trade mark is now added "Je maintiendraj par las Raison ou par la Force," which sounds dreadful.

A good many people are said to be of Counani nationality whether they like it or not; and every one has to be a soldier in varying degrees of intensity, from 15 to 60 years of age.

There are then published several proclamations and protestations which do not seem to have met with any reply; except in the case of an application to join the Universal Postal Union, which the bureau at Berne respectfully acknowledges, but silly adds that it is impossible to give the information requested until the moment when the recognition of the Free State of Counani has been obtained. There is also a polite intimation from Belgium that she is not interested in Counani at present, thank you.

Two very important documents are the decrees numbered 43 and 141, which, in the name of the people of Counani, give permission to foreigners to reside there, and even to obtain the inestimable privilege of naturalization. The main point of these seems to be the payment of 5 francs for passport.

It only remains to add that this red book is really very nicely printed, and the punctuation throughout is fairly correct. The type, too, is clear and easy to read.

It is now time to recollect that, in spite of all this, the republic of Brazil was still keeping its end up, and its legation in Paris was still in fairly good working order at the old sign. You go there, just to make sure, before allowing yourself to laugh all you want.

You have the luck to fall in with a most coupreteous secretary, who tells you briefly, this:

Territory of Connani.

Between Brazil proper and French Guiana there lies a territory known as Counani, after the principal town there. The frontiers here had never been definitely deliminated, but, as the country was comparatively bare and savage, and of little commercial value, the question was left in abeyance, and the district became known as the "contested territory," and for a long while, indeed, was the happy hiding ground of the convicts escaping from the penal settlement of French Guiana.

In 1895, however, gold was discovered, and a rush took place, bringing the country into prominence; and it was under these circumstances that the French and Brazilian governments signed a protocol to refer the question of frontier to the arbitration of Switzerland. A decision rendered at Berne in December, 1900, gave the country to Brazil, and immediately the government of Rio de Janeiro annexed it to the district of Para and put its administration into due force. Since that time, law and order have been definitely established there, and the country enjoys participation in the constitution of the republic of Brazil.

"As for the person who styles himself president of the free state of Counani (it is still the Brazilian legation secretary who is speaking), he is simply an adventurer. He certainly has been to the place, coming from no one knows where; and but for his timely withdrawal would have been arrested, not for anything so grandiloquent as high treason or the like, but on a police court charge of theft.

"He escaped to Paris, where he has got together a band of men like himself, 'gens sans aveu,' of no avowable profession, and is now simply trying to get money from the foolish or worse.

"Oh, no, he does not trouble us; we take no notice of him; all we have done is to beg the Paris police, in the interest of common honesty, to keep an eye upon him and his gang."

Another illusion gone; another castle in Spain crumbled to dust and ashes in Counani. Nothing remains, not even Port Tarascon, of the immortal Tartarin.

THEATERS.

The Casino.

The management of the Casino offers tonight and for the balance of the week the Century Minstrels, an aggregation of burnt-cork artists whose reputation is such as to warrant the statement that Atlanta theatergoers have in store for them this week one of the best attractions of the summer season, and one that will crowd the record for attendance.

The organization is especially well equipped with comedians and vocalists; the Comedians are Frank Fogerty, Tom Smith, Carl Springer, J. Frank Hopkins, William Baker and Otto Herman; the vocalists are Frank Carroll, John Quinn, James Horton, John La Velle and Joseph Shaw. The olio in the second part promises something quite out of the ordinary and comprises Smith and Baker, singing and dancing comedians; Frank Fogerty in his inimitable monologue; the three musical stars, who play on a variety of instruments, introducing novelties in melody; the Century Comedy Four, a quartet of splendid reputation; LaVelle and Grant, high-class hand balancers.

The opening first part is said to be cleverly staged, while the singing will be a feature of the evening. Frank Fogerty is probably one of the best monologists on the American stage today, and he is well known in this city, having appeared with many of the big minstrel shows during the past few years. It is said that his fifteen minutes' talk is well worth the price of admission, not counting the many other attractive features of the show. The three American stars furnish a musical act brimful of novelty and away from the beaten track usually pursued by the average musical act. This act has made an instantaneous hit wherever presented, and it will doubtless prove a winner tonight.

The biograph will be another special feature of the engagement. Manager Wells has made arrangements for the putting on of the famous picture entitled the "Great Train Robbery;" this picture lasts about fifteen minutes, and it is said to be the most realistic and sensational moving picture ever presented by the biograph.

The acrobatic work of La Velle and Grant will close the entertainment. Taken as a whole, the Century Minstrels will afford a splendid evening's entertainment, which will draw good audiences this week to the Casino. The advance sale will be found as usual at the Grand box office, where seats may be reserved by 'phone between the hours of 9 and 6. Matinees as usual, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons.

Creation of a Knight.

The ceremonies at the creation of a knight have been various; the principal were a box on the ear and a stroke with a sword on the shoulder. John of Salisbury tells us the blow with the naked fist was in use among the ancient Normans; by this it was that William the Conqueror conferred the honor of knighthood on his son Henry. It was afterward changed into a blow with the flat of the sword on the shoulder of the knight.

Who Was His Wife?

(From August Lippincott's.)

Teacher (telling his class thhe story of Ulysses' home coming)—Now, class, who was the loving wife that awaited Ulysses at his home?

Small Boy—I know.

Teacher—Well, who was it?

Small Boy—Peloponessus.

SHORT ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST

HARRY T. GOOD, JR., THE ONLY child of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Good, died at 1:46 a. m. Saturday morning from diphtheria after a short illness. The interment was at Westview Saturday afternoon, the funeral being private, owing to the fact that death occurred from a contagious disease. The little boy was only 4 years 3 months old. Mr. and Mrs. Good are old residents of Atlanta, but several months ago Mr. Good, who is connected with the Southern railway, was transferred to Washington, where the family has since resided. A few weeks ago Mrs. Good, accompanied by her little son, came to Atlanta on a visit and he was taken sick.

JUDGE J. N. GARRISON, A WELL known citizen of Gillsville, Ga., died yesterday morning at 11:30 o'clock at his home in Gillsville. He was 81 years old. The funeral services and interment will take place today.

A MEETING OF CAMP WALKER, United Confederate Veterans, No. 925, has been called for Monday night in the new hall in the Emery-Steiner building. A full attendance is earnestly requested, as business of importance will come up for consideration.

THE FUNERAL OF MRS. ARABELla Shulhafer, whose death occurred Saturday afternoon at her residence, 201 South Forsyth street, will occur this afternoon at 4 o'clock from the residence, Rabbi D. Marx officiating. The interment will be in Oakland. Mrs. Shulhafer is survived by her husband and five children, as follows: Arthur Shulhafer, Mrs. Dan Sabel, of Louisville; Mrs. Leroy Walter, of Jacksonville, Fla.; and Misses Edith and Nellie Shulhafer; three sisters, Mrs. D. Kaufman, Miss Cordelia Lieberman and Mrs. A. Levy, of Louisville; two brothers, L. Lieberman and Henry Lieberman.

ESTON SEVIER MANSFIELD, JR., the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Mansfield, and the grandchild of W. C. Mansfield, secretary and treasurer of the Atlanta Milling Company, died yesterday morning at 11:30 o'clock at the residence of his parents, 277 Washington street. He was 5 months old. The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES OF W. D. Sharpe, the father of Will Sharpe, manager of the Ponce de Leon Amusement Company, occurred yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from St. Luke Episcopal church. The following members of the Atlanta lodge of Elks acted as pallbearers: Walter Taylor, Arthur Wisebery, B. C. Broyles, John Kiser, Lewis Karbfield and Sam Greenberg.

MISS MATILDA BAKER DIED YESterday at her residence, 257 Washington street. The funeral services will be conducted this afternoon at 4 o'clock and the body will be placed in the receiving vault at Oakland. The pallbearers will be as follows: Captain W. A. Hansell, Captain Charles Hansell, S. T. Sparkman, Captain G. J. Dallas, Charles Marion and C. D. McKinney.

THE BODY OF JESSE TURNER, who died Friday afternoon at his home on Exposition street, was taken to Gainesville, Ga., yesterday morning for funeral services and interment.

THE SUSPENSION OF CAPTAIN Moon for thirty days and the dismissal of Tibbs from the force has caused some changes to be made in the police force by the chief. Captain Thompson has gone to the evening watch; Sergeant Brenning is acting captain in place of Captain Moon; Patrolman Meeks is acting sergeant in place of Sergeant Brenning; Supernumerary Belcher has gone on the regular force in place of Tibbs.

WILLIAM GRESHAM, A NEGRO boy, who was arrested on the charge of injuring a shade tree, mashed off the end of his middle finger on the right hand yesterday afternoon while playing with the door to one of the prison cells at police barracks. He caught the end of his finger in the lock of the door and left it there when he withdrew his hand.

EDGAR HUGHES, a white man who frequently visits the police barracks under circumstances over which he has no control, was locked up Saturday night on the double charge of being drunk and stealing a pair of shoes. Hughes went into a shoe store when hardly able to navigate and when he wabbled out he had ballasted himself with a pair of shoes for which he had not taken the trouble to pay.

DR. MUMFORD IS SOME BETTER.

Fund To Assist Orphan Home Continues To Grow Rapidly.

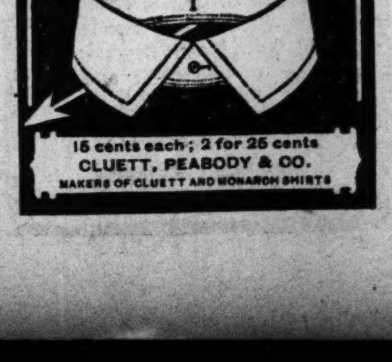
Macon, Ga., August 7.—(Special.)—Rev. Dr. W. E. Mumford's condition was somewhat improved today and his friends are greatly encouraged. This morning his condition was not at all favorable, but he slept well during the afternoon and upon waking showed signs of improvement. He managed to retain a little nourishment and if this continues he has a fair chance to recover. The trouble feared is that the acute rheumatism will affect his heart. The fund being collected for the help of the orphans in the home which Dr. Munford founded continues to grow and now amounts to over $800. It is thought that the $1,000 necessary will have been raised by tomorrow night or Tuesday.

Building Trades' Contention.

Indianapolis, August 7.—The annual convention of the structural building trades alliance, which had its inception during October, 1902, will convene tomorrow. Although a meeting was held in this city last August the meeting this week will be in effect the first annual convention of the federated trades. Officers will be elected and the general offices located.

Will Study Germs.

Macon, Ga., August 7.—(Special.)—Dr. Harry B. Nunnally, of Monroe, Ga., passed through Macon on his way to Bainbridge, where he will make an extensive study of mosquitoes and malaria. Dr. Nunnally has made a special study of germs and he will endeavor to ascertain just what species of the mosquitoes spread the disease.



DECLARES WRIGHT GREAT JUGGLER

Chairman Cowherd Refutes Labor Bureau's Figures.

Shows How Wright Twisted Facts in His Tables on Wages and Cost of Living To Make Good Republican Campaign Literature.

Washington, August 7.—Chairman Cowherd, of the democratic campaign committee, today issued a statement in refutation of recently published tables from the bureau of labor, relative to the increase in wages and the cost of living.

Mr. Cowherd's conclusions are as follows:

In the bulletin on cost of living and wages recently issued by the bureau of statistics the methods adopted are as remarkable as the conclusions reached. Wholesale prices have always been the standard by which the rise or fall of the cost of living has been computed. Had Colonel Wright followed the custom of using wholesale prices he would have been confronted with the excellent tables issued by Dun and Bradstreet, both recognized commercial authorities.

Dun's table of prices shows that from July, 1897, the low point, to March, 1904, the highest point, cost of living increased 43 per cent. The most skillful juggler could not show such a rise in wages. Party necessities therefore would not allow Mr. Wright to use this table and he dare not refute it.

Retail Prices Used.

He adopts the shining, uncertain and unknown standard of retail prices. Wholesale prices are fixed and stable, the same in every community, with cost of freight added. There is neither stability nor uniformity in retail prices. Coffee sells in the same city for from 10 to 40 cents, tea from 20 cents to $1.50, best creamery butter from 18 to 30 cents a pound. A bright field agent selecting his stores and localities could find evidence in retail prices to support any theory. This was the way in which the cost of living was reduced.

The methods employed to raise wages were equally as questionable. Every one knows that the greatest increase in wages is to be found in those industries where union labor is strongest and where the strength of the union has been developed during the period under investigation. These conditions are peculiarly applicable to the building trades. Out of 3,429 establishments selected by Mr. Wright for comparison, 1,199, or more than one-third, are in the building trades. Of the remainder, 1,185 are likewise in the unprotected industries.

The greatest employers of labor in the country are the railroads and no other industry is a better barometer of the average wage. The railroads employ all kinds of labor, skilled and unskilled, union and non-union. In no other industry are as complete and accurate statistics available. Each railroad reports to the interstate commerce commission, the total wages paid during each year and the total number of workmen on June 30 of that year. The average wage is therefore easily obtainable. Why were no railroad wages included in Mr. Wright's report? The answer is apparent.

Great Industries Left Out.

The last report of the interstate commerce commission shows an increase of railroad wages of only 3 per cent. The railroads employ more than 1,300,000 men. Mr. Wright's figures cover 176,827. Miners, one of the next largest bodies of laborers, are also omitted. Mr. Wright's table does not show that any one of the 176,827 men received more wages in 1903 than in 1902 or any other year. It only claims to show the hourly wage for these particular men has increased. In other words, had a mill raised the wages of its employees 10 per cent and then shut down one-half the time this would have figured in Mr. Wright's tables as an increase in wages. It would have been thus as easily to have selected a number of establishments whose output, quality of work and number of employees was decreasing and shown a reduction instead of an increase in wages.

Then, too, by taking hourly wages Mr. Wright would not have to consider the 600,000 men now out of employment. By carefully selecting his establishments he did not have to consider the 1,000,000 men whose wages, the trade journals tell us, were reduced in 1903 and 1904 from 10 to 30 per cent. We shall appeal from Colonel Wright and his expert statisticians to one who figures more skilfully than he—the housewife with the market basket, who must make her husband's scanty wage cover the constantly increasing cost of the family's daily needs.

KINGSBERY-M'CRORY.

Albany, Ga., August 7.—(Special.)—The romantic marriage of Miss Susan H. McCrory and Mr. Edwin P. Kingsbery in Columbus on Thursday was the sequel to a secret marriage in this city on the 25th of June, and is of interest in Albany, Columbus, Valdosta and Dawson

Miss McCrory, who comes from one of the oldest and best families in Georgia, was employed as a stenographer in the office of the Atlantic Coast Line in this city. Mr. Kingsbery came to Albany about six months ago and held a position in the office of a wholesale supply house. He is a son of Captain S. T. Kingsbery, one of the most prominent attorneys of this section, and a resident of Valdosta. Mr. Kingsbery and Miss McCrory boarded at the same place, and a love affair was soon in full swing.

The secret marriage was known to none except the principals and Ordinary Samuel W. Smith, who performed it. It was kept secret because Mrs. Kingsbery desired for certain reasons to continue in the employ of the Coast Line, which corporation does not knowingly carry married women on its pay roll. The marriage was not announced here till yesterday, after Mrs. Kingsbery had given up her position. The couple have gone to Dawson to make their home.

Negro Shot and Robbed.

Lovett, Ga., August 7.—(Special.)—Will Lamar, a negro man, was shot and seriously wounded here last night. Lamar had drawn his pay and was approached by another negro and requested to loan the latter some of the money. Upon Lamar's refusal to do so, the other negro stepped back and fired at Lamar with a shotgun. The assailant then seized the money and fled. His name is not known to the wounded man.

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For Rest, Comfort, Pleasure or Health GO TO SWEETWATER PARK HOTEL, Lithia Springs, Ga.

LONDON MARKET HAD BAD WEEK

Fall in Consuls Caused by New Bond Issue.

London, August 7.—The announcement that the government intends to make a large issue of exchequer bonds which will yield a better rate of interest than consols caused depression in the latter and with the Far Eastern difficulties contributed to increase the gloom on the stock exchange during the past week.

The possibility of trouble between Russia and the United States over the questio nof contraband of war was also discussed and altogether the markets had a bad week, though they closed in a rather more hopeful condition.

Japanese stocks were in demand, but they afterwards relapsed on reports of repulses at Port Arthur. Russian securities being well supported from the continent, remained fairly steady, notwithstanding General Kuropatkin's reverses.

Americans were quiet and unfavorable reports regarding the yield of wheat temporarily depressed prices.

Active Inquiry for Cloth.

Manchester, August 7.—There was an active inquiry in the cloth market during the past week and some sellers reported a fair week's trade. China merchants continued to lead and did not hesitate to place orders for future delivery, when terms could be arranged.

The optimistic report of the cotton crop, issued by the United States government, affected the action of some buyers, but others were not materially influenced by it.

There was a fair inquiry for India and some increase in business for shirtings and fine fabrics. Various miscellaneous and smaller outlets secured moderate supplies. Heavy goods moved more freely. Values were not materially altered, most of the producers finding that their grades of cotton are less plentiful as the stock at Liverpool decreases.

In yarns a slightly better feeling was noticeable and there was a fair miscellaneous trade, though the transactions were not important.

For the home trade American yarns were somewhat easier.

FUNERAL OF JOHN GATINS.

The Funeral Services Will Be Conducted at 4 O'Clock This Afternoon.

The funeral services of John L. Gatins, the well-known Atlanta man whose death occurred Saturday afternoon, will be conducted from the Church of the Immaculate Conception this afternoon at 4 o'clock by Father Bazin and Father Gunn.

The brother and sister of the deceased, Joseph Gatins and Miss Mamie Gatins, will arrive in the city this morning to attend the funeral services.

The following pallbearers are requested to meet at Patterson's undertaking establishment at 3 o'clock: E. H. VanDyke, Martin Amorous, Robert Otis, William Hickey, Alton Bradbury, Albert Hightower, Dr. George Brown and Joe Echmidt.

The funeral of Mr. Gatins will be attended by the members of Atlanta Council No. 660, Knights of Columbus, of which he was a member. The following notice was last night issued by the officers of the council:

"To the Officers and Members of Atlanta Council No. 660, Knights of Columbus: You are requested to assemble at your council room, corner Peachtree and Marietta streets, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, Monday, August 8, for the purpose of attending the funeral of Brother John L. Gatins, a charter member of Atlanta council, whose death occurred Saturday afternoon.

"P. F. CLARKE,
"Grand Knight.

"EUGENE WRIGLEY,
"Recorder."

Taxable Values Increase.

Eatonton, Ga., August 7.—(Special.)—In comparison with the previous year the tax returns for this county in 1903 showed a decrease of $60,000 or more in the valuation of the county. The returns this year, the tax receiver states, will show a handsome increase. The $60,000 decrease for last year is regained and from $8,000 to $10,000 besides, making a net increase over the returns for 1903 of about $70,000 in favor of 1904.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, August 7.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Eastern Florida, Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Eastern Texas—Showers Monday and Tuesday; light to fresh variable winds.

Western Texas—Fair in south, showers in north portion Monday and Tuesday.

Thomas Young Is Improving.

Bremen, Ga., August 7.—Thomas Young, who was cut by the negro Bowen near Waco, is reported considerably better this morning, and he will live. The negro Bowen has not been captured yet. Several citizens and the officers of Carroll county and a few of Harralson's officers are searching for him. The community is considerably wrought up over the matter.

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RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

Showing the arrival and departure of passenger trains of the following roads, union depot, Atlanta, Ga.:

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY.

Arrive Daily From—		Depart Daily To—	
Savannah	7 35 am	Macon	1 20 am
Macon	11 20 am	Savannah	7 50 am
Savannah	4 15 pm	Macon	4 00 pm
Macon	7 40 pm	Savannah	9 00 pm
Suburban Trains: Daily, except Sunday.		Suburban Trains: Daily, except Sunday.	
Jonesboro	6 45 am	Forest Park	6 35 am
Forest Park	8 25 am	Jonesboro	12 20 pm
Jonesboro	2 15 pm	Jonesboro	3 30 pm
Jonesboro	5 45 pm	Jonesboro	6 10 pm
Sunday Only:		Sunday Only:	
Jonesboro	8 55 am	Hapeville	9 00 am
Hapeville	10 45 am	Jonesboro	12 30 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
Nashville	7 30 am	Nashville	8 25 am
Marietta	8 35 am	Marietta	12 10 pm
Nashville	11 45 am	Nashville	4 50 pm
Marietta	2 40 pm	Marietta	5 50 pm
Nashville	7 30 pm	Nashville	8 20 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

Arrive From		Depart To—	
LaGrange	8 20 am	*Montgomery	5 30 am
*Selma	11 40 am	*Montgomery	12 35 pm
*Selma	12 40 pm	*Selma	4 20 pm
*Montgomery	7 35 pm	LaGrange	5 20 pm
*Selma	11 40 pm	Montgomery	11 15 pm
Suburban Trains:		Suburban Trains:	
Red Oak	8 00 am	Red Oak	6 00 am
College Park	10 00 am	College Park	9 20 am
Red Oak	2 05 pm	Red Oak	12 15 pm
College Park	5 50 pm	College Park	4 45 pm
Red Oak	7 50 pm	Red Oak	6 05 pm

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILROAD.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
Norfolk	7 30 am	Norfolk	8 00 pm
New York	3 55 pm	Clinton, S. C.	7 40 am
Clinton, S. C.	3 20 pm	New York	12 00 n't

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
*Augusta	5 00 am	*Augusta	7 35 am
Conyers	6 45 am	Lithonia	10 05 am
Covington	7 45 am	*Augusta	3 35 pm
*Augusta	12 30 pm	Conyers	5 00 pm
Lithonia	3 25 pm	Covington	6 10 pm
*Augusta	8 15 pm	*Augusta	11 45 pm

ATLANTA, KNOXVILLE AND NORTHERN RAILROAD.

Arrive From— (Via W. & A. R. R.)		Depart To— (Via W. & A. R. R.)	
Knoxville	7 30 am	Knoxville	8 35 am
Knoxville	7 30 pm	Murphy	8 25 am
Murphy	7 30 pm	Knoxville	8 20 pm

Southern Railway

TRAINS LEAVE ATLANTA.

5:30 A. M.—NO. 13, DAILY. "ST. LOUIS and CINCINNATI, Limited." A solid vestibuled train, Atlanta to Cincinnati without change. Sleeping car service to St. Louis composed of vestibuled day coaches and Pullman drawing room sleeping cars; arrives Rome 7:30 a. m., Chattanooga 9:45 a. m., Cincinnati 7:30 p. m., Louisville, 8:15 p. m., St. Louis 7:32 a. m. Cafe car service all meals between Atlanta, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

5:40 A. M.—NO. 30 DAILY to Griffin and Columbus; arrives Griffin 7:11 a. m.; Columbus 9:50 a. m.

5:55 A. M.—NO. 16 DAILY.—Local to Macon and Brunswick. Makes all stops, arriving Macon 8:55 a. m., Brunswick 4:00 p. m.

6:10 A. M.—NO. 35 DAILY. Pullman to Birmingham and Kansas City; arrives Kansas City 9:45 a. m.

7:50 A. M.—NO. 12 DAILY. Local to Charlotte, Danville and Richmond.

7:55 A. M.—NO. 7 DAILY. Chattanooga.

12:00 NOON—NO. 38 DAILY. Washington and Southwestern limited. Sleeping, library, observation and club cars through without change. Dining cars serve all meals en route. Ar. Washington 6:42 a. m.; New York 12:43 p. m.

12:15 NOON—NO. 8 DAILY. Local to Macon, arrives McDonough 12:56 p. m., Jackson 1:20 p. m., Macon 2:30 p. m. Parlor car Atlanta to Macon.

12:15 NOON—NO. 40 DAILY. New York Express. Day coaches between Atlanta and Washington. Sleepers between Atlanta, Charlotte, Richmond and Washington. Arrives Richmond 7 a. m., Washington 10:00 a. m., New York 3:15 p. m.

4:10 P. M.—NO. 10 DAILY. Macon and Hawkinsville.

4:15 P. M.—NO. 37 DAILY. Pullman sleeping car and day coaches to Memphis; arrives Memphis 7:15 a. m.

4:20 P. M.—NO. 28 DAILY. Local to Fayetteville and Fort Valley.

4:40 P. M.—NO. 22 DAILY. Griffin and Columbus. Pullman palace sleeping car and day coaches.

4:30 P. M.—NO. 18 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY. "Air Line Belle." To Toccoa.

5:00 P. M.—NO. 15 DAILY. "WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL." Through drawing-room sleeping cars to St. Louis and Cincinnati. Arrives Rome 7:20 p. m., Dalton 8:36 p. m., Chattanooga 10:15 p. m., Memphis 8:20 a. m., Louisville 8:50 a. m., St. Louis 6:00 p. m., Cincinnati 8:10 a. m. Sleeper Chattanooga to Louisville.

6:15 P. M.—NO. 25 DAILY. Makes all stops. Local to Anniston: arrives Anniston 10:20 p. m.

11:25 P. M.—NO. 97 NIGHT TRAIN TO BIRMINGHAM. Pullman sleeper and day coaches. Sleeper open 10 p. m. Arrives Birmingham 5:20 a. m.

11:50 P. M.—NO. 14 DAILY. Florida limited. Through sleepers to Jacksonville and Brunswick and St. Augustine; open 10:30 p. m. Arrives Jacksonville 9:40 a. m.

12:00 NIGHT—NO. 36 DAILY. U. S. Fast Mail. Solid vestibuled train. Sleeping car to New York, Richmond. Coaches to Washington. Dining cars serve all meals en route. Arrives Washington 9:30 p. m.; New York 6:23 a. m. Sleeping car Atlanta to Asheville.

Ticket Office: Kimball House and Union Depot. 'Phones: City Office, 149 Main; Depot.

TLANTA TAKES OPENING GA

eilenstein Gave Up Only Hits But Lost.

th of Atlanta's Hits Were tune, and Brought in R Smith Pitched a Stead Game.

Southern League Standing

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Los
ew Orleans	95	55	40
emphis	91	52	39
tlanta	88	49	39
ittle Rock	82	44	38
ashville	88	42	46
irmingham	86	40	46
reveport	84	37	47
ontgomery	84	30	54

South Atlantic League Stand

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Los
acon	82	53	29
acksonville	82	45	37
harleston	78	41	37
avannah	77	39	38
ugusta	83	34	49
olumbia	85	34	51

National League Standing

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Los
ew York	90	65	25
hicago	91	55	36
ittsburg	89	53	36
incinnati	95	56	39
. Louis	93	49	45
oston	96	36	60
rooklyn	94	32	62
hiladelphia	89	24	65

American League Standin

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Los
ew York	89	55	34
oston	91	56	35
hicago	95	58	37
hiladelphia	90	51	39
leveland	88	48	40
. Louis	85	35	50
etroit	89	35	54
ashington	89	20	69

Games Played Yesterday

Atlanta 3, New Orleans 2.
Nashville 11, Memphis 5.
Birmingham 4, Shreveport 0.

Games Played Today.

Atlanta in New Orleans.
Birmingham in Shreveport.
Montgomery in Memphis.
Nashville in Little Rock.

New Orleans, August 7.—Atlanta wo in the first on a base on b rror and a single, and another ixth, which could not be overc ew Orleans. The only two h rackers got came in those inni

ATLANTA—	ab.	r.	bh.	po
Winters rf	0	1	0	0
Crozier, cf	3	1	0	1
Stafford, 1b	2	1	0	12
Koehler, cf	3	0	0	2
Morse, ss	4	0	1	4
Demont, 2b	4	0	1	
Clarke, c	4	0	0	5
McCay, 3b	4	0	0	2
Smith, p	2	0	0	0
Winters, rf	0	0	0	0
Totals	26	3	2	27

NEW ORLEANS—	ab.	r.	h.	p
Rickert, lf	3	0	1	
Rohe, 3b	4	0	0	
Atz, ss	4	0	0	
Whitridge, rf	4	0	0	
Genins, cf	3	0	1	
Holly, 2b	4	0	0	
Reisling, 1b	1	0	0	
Fox, c	3	1	1	
Breitinstein, p	3	1	1	
Totals	29	2	4	2

Score by innings:
Atlanta 2 0 0 0 0 1
New Orleans . . . 0 0 1 0 0 0

Summary: Home run, Fox; hits, Rickert; sacrifice hits, Cro ford, G. Winters, Koehler; stol Genins, Demont; bases on b Smith 4, off Breitenstein 5; st by Smith 5, by Breitenstein 7 bases, New Orleans 4, Atlanta base on errors, New Orleans 1, time of game, 2 hours and 23 umpire, Wood.

Nashville 11, Memphi

Memphis, August 7.—In a loos game Nashville easily defeated today. Russell retired after t inning in favor of Nickens, w yield a hit during the remain game. The batting of Russell nett were features. A de was made against Umpire M part of the bleacher element game, but no harm resulted ance, about 5,000.

Score:
Memphis 0 1 0 0 0 4 0 0
Nashville 0 3 4 0 2 0 1 1

Batteries—McIntyre and Hu sell, Nickens and Accorsin hours. Umpire, Mullane.

Birmingham 4, Shreve

Shreveport, August 7.—Cla vincible but wild. Three ba and a single gave the locals with the bases full and one ninth, when rain stopped the tendance, 1,000.

Score:
Shreveport 0 0 0 0 0 0
Birmingham 2 0 0 0 1 0

Batteries—Swan and Graffiu Millerick. Time, 1:50. Umpi

AMERICAN LEAG

Philadelphia 5, Chic

Chicago, August 7.—Philad today's game on Smith's wild rors by Donohue. Waddell best, and although hit har was always master of the sit ing out eleven men. Attend

Score:
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0
Philadelphia . . . 0 2 0 1 2 0

Batteries—Smith and McFa dell and Schreck. Time, 1: Sheridan.

Washington 7, St. L

St. Louis, August 7.—Wa feated St. Louis here to fashion. Stahl's hit over fence was the longest hit the local American League

Score:
St. Louis 1 0 0 1 0 0
Washington . . . 0 2 0 0 2 0

Batteries—Pelty and Kah Kittredge. Time, 1:43. holly.

Odors o Removed at Royal

Stops Chafin Tired Feet. 25c at Drug EATON

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FOR HOUSEHOLD USE.

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Yards Magnolia Street and Southern Railway.

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system—set all stagnant
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Torpid Liver, Jaundice,
ss, Headache, etc.
product of the laxative
of Florida Fruits. A
o expectant mothers.
EDICINE & MANUFACTURING CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

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HOTEL, Lithia Springs, Ga.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
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n and rest in the Blue Ridge Moun-
ns. Good board, low prices.
HOTEL ROYAL, Front Royal, Va.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

owing the arrival and departure of pas-
er trains of the following roads, union
t, Atlanta, Ga.:

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY.
rive Daily From— | Depart Daily To—
nnah . . . 7 35 am | Macon . . . . 1 20 am
on . . . . 11 20 am | Savannah . . . . 7 30 am
nnah . . . 4 15 pm | Macon . . . . 4 00 pm
n . . . . 7 40 pm | Savannah . . . . 9 00 pm
uburban Trains: | Suburban Trains:
, except Sunday. | Daily, except Sunday.
boro . . . 6 45 am | Forest Park . . 6 55 am
t Park . . 8 25 am | Jonesboro . . . 12 20 pm
boro . . . 2 15 pm | Jonesboro . . . 3 30 pm
boro . . . 5 45 pm | Jonesboro . . . 6 10 pm
day Only: | Sunday Only:
boro . . . 8 55 am | Hapeville . . . 9 00 am
ville . . 10 45 am | Jonesboro . . . 12 50 pm

TERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
ve From— | Depart To—
ville . . . 7 30 am | Nashville . . . 8 25 am
tta . . . 8 35 am | Marietta . . . 12 10 pm
ville . . 11 45 am | Nashville . . . 4 30 pm
tta . . . 2 40 pm | Marietta . . . 5 30 pm
ville . . . 7 30 pm | Nashville . . . 8 30 pm

NTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.
ve From | Depart To—
nge . . . 8 20 am | *Montgomery . . 5 30 am
. . . . 11 40 am | *Montgomery . . 12 55 pm
. . . . 12 40 pm | *Selma . . . . 4 20 pm
omery . . 7 35 pm | LaGrange . . . 5 30 pm
. . . . 11 40 pm | Montgomery . . 11 15 pm
rban Trains: | Suburban Trains:
ak . . . 8 00 am | Red Oak . . . 6 00 am
Park . 10 00 am | College Park . . 8 30 am
k . . . 2 05 pm | Red Oak . . . 12 15 pm
Park . . 5 50 pm | College Park . . 4 45 pm
ak . . . 7 50 pm | Red Oak . . . 6 05 pm

ABOARD AIR LINE RAILROAD.
e From— | Depart To—
. . . . 7 30 am | Norfolk . . . . 8 00 pm
ork . . 3 55 pm | Clinton, S. C. . 7 40 am
S. C. 3 20 pm | New York . . . 12 00 n'n

GEORGIA RAILROAD.
From— | Depart To—
ta . . . 5 00 am | *Augusta . . . 7 55 am
. . . . 6 45 am | Lithonia . . . 10 05 am
on . . . 7 45 am | *Augusta . . . 3 35 pm
ta . . . 12 30 pm | Conyers . . . 5 00 pm
ta . . . 3 25 pm | Covington . . . 6 10 pm
ta . . . 8 15 pm | *Augusta . . . 11 45 pm

TA, KNOXVILLE AND NORTHERN RAILROAD.
From— | Depart To—
W. & A. R. R.) | (Via W. & A. R. R.)
lle . . . 7 30 am | Knoxville . . . 8 25 am
lle . . . 7 30 pm | Murphy . . . 8 25 am
y . . . 7 30 pm | Knoxville . . . 8 30 pm

uthern Railway
RAINS LEAVE ATLANTA.

A. M.—NO. 13, DAILY. "ST. LOUIS CINCINNATI, Limited." A solid vesti- train, Atlanta to Cincinnati without Sleeping car service to St. Louis. sed of vestibuled day coaches and Pull- drawing room sleeping cars; arrives 7:30 a. m., Chattanooga 9:45 a. m., nati 7:30 p. m., Louisville, 8:15 p. m., ouis 7:32 a. m. Cafe car service all between Atlanta, Cincinnati and St.

A. M.—NO. 30 DAILY to Griffin and us; arrives Griffin 7:11 a. m.; Colum- 50 a. m.

A. M.—NO. 16 DAILY.—Local to Macon, Brunswick. Makes all stops, arriving 8:55 a. m., Brunswick 4:00 p. m.

A. M.—NO. 35 DAILY. Pullman to gham and Kansas City; arrives Kansas 45 a. m.

A. M.—NO. 12 DAILY. Local to te, Danville and Richmond.

A. M.—NO. 7 DAILY. Chattanooga.

NOON—NO. 38 DAILY. Washington uthwestern limited. Sleeping, library, tion and club cars through without Dining cars serve all meals en route. shington 6:42 a. m.; New York 12:43

NOON—NO. 8 DAILY. Local to Ma- rrives McDonough 12:56 p. m., Jackson m., Macon 2:30 p. m. Parlor car At- to Macon.

NOON—NO. 40 DAILY. New York Ex- Day coaches between Atlanta and gton. Sleepers between Atlanta, Char- Richmond and Washington. Arrives nd 7 a. m., Washington 10:00 a. m., ork 2:15 p. m.

P. M.—NO. 10 DAILY. Macon and sville.

P. M.—NO. 37 DAILY. Pullman sleep- and day coaches to Memphis; arrives s 7:15 a. m.

P. M.—NO. 28 DAILY. Local to ville and Fort Valley.

P. M.—NO. 22 DAILY. Griffin and s. Pullman palace sleeping car and aches.

M.—NO. 18 DAILY EXCEPT SUN- "Air Line Belle." To Toccoa.

P. M.—NO. 15 DAILY. "WORLD'S SPECIAL." Through drawing- leeping cars to St. Louis and Cin- Arrives Rome 7:20 p. m., Dalton m., Chattanooga 10:15 p. m., Memphis m., Louisville 8:50 a. m., St. Louis m., Cincinnati 8:10 a. m. Sleeper ooga to Louisville.

P. M.—NO. 25 DAILY. Makes all Local to Anniston; arrives Anniston m.

P. M.—NO. 97 NIGHT TRAIN TO NGHAM. Pullman sleeper and day Sleeper open 10 p. m. Arrives Bir- m 5:20 a. m.

P. M.—NO. 14 DAILY. Florida limited. n sleepers to Jacksonville and Bruns- nd St. Augustine; open 10:30 p. m. Jacksonville 9:40 a. m.

NIGHT—NO. 36 DAILY. U. S. Fast Solid vestibuled train. Sleeping car to ork, Richmond. Coaches to Washing- Dining cars serve all meals en route. Washington 9:30 p. m.; New York m. Sleeping car Atlanta to Asheville. Office: Kimball House and Union 'Phones: City Office, 143 Main; Depot.

ATLANTA TAKES OPENING GAME

Breitenstein Gave Up Only Two Hits But Lost.

Both of Atlanta's Hits Were Opportune, and Brought in Runs. Smith Pitched a Steady Game.

Southern League Standing.

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New Orleans	95	55	40	.579
Memphis	91	52	39	.571
Atlanta	88	49	39	.557
Little Rock	82	44	38	.537
Nashville	88	42	46	.477
Birmingham	86	40	46	.465
Shreveport	84	37	47	.440
Montgomery	84	30	54	.357

South Atlantic League Standing.

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Macon	82	53	29	.646
Jacksonville	82	45	37	.549
Charleston	78	41	37	.526
Savannah	77	39	38	.507
Augusta	83	34	49	.410
Columbia	85	34	51	.400

National League Standing.

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	90	65	25	.722
Chicago	91	55	36	.604
Pittsburg	89	53	36	.596
Cincinnati	95	56	39	.539
St. Louis	93	49	45	.516
Boston	96	36	60	.375
Brooklyn	94	32	62	.340
Philadelphia	89	24	65	.270

American League Standing.

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	89	55	34	.618
Boston	91	56	35	.615
Chicago	95	58	37	.611
Philadelphia	90	51	39	.567
Cleveland	88	48	40	.545
St. Louis	85	35	50	.412
Detroit	89	35	54	.393
Washington	89	20	69	.225

Games Played Yesterday.

Atlanta 3, New Orleans 2.
Nashville 11, Memphis 5.
Birmingham 4, Shreveport 0.

Games Played Today.

Atlanta in New Orleans.
Birmingham in Shreveport.
Montgomery in Memphis.
Nashville in Little Rock.

New Orleans, August 7.—Atlanta scored two in the first on a base on balls, an error and a single, and another in the sixth, which could not be overcome by New Orleans. The only two hits the Crackers got came in those innings.

ATLANTA—	ab.	r.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Waters, rf	0	1	0	0	0	0
Crozier, cf	3	1	0	1	0	0
Stafford, 1b	2	1	0	12	0	0
Koehler, cf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Morse, ss	4	0	1	4	6	0
Demont, 2b	4	0	1	1	3	1
Clarke, c	4	0	0	5	2	0
McCay, 3b	4	0	0	2	0	0
Smith, p	2	0	0	0	3	0
Winters, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	26	3	2	27	14	1

NEW ORLEANS—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Rickert, lf	3	0	1	1	0	0
Hohe, 3b	4	0	0	1	2	0
Atz, ss	4	0	0	4	1	0
Whitridge, rf	4	0	0	3	0	1
Gentns, cf	3	0	1	2	0	0
Holly, 2b	4	0	0	1	3	0
Reisling, 1b	1	0	0	7	0	0
Fox, c	3	1	1	8	1	0
Breitinstein, p	3	1	1	1	4	1
Totals	29	2	4	27	8	2

Score by innings:
Atlanta . . . . . 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3
New Orleans . . . 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—2

Summary: Home run, Fox; two-base hits, Rickert; sacrifice hits, Crozier, Stafford, G. Winters, Koehler; stolen bases, Genins, Demont; bases on balls, off Smith 4, off Breitenstein 5; struck out, by Smith 5, by Breitenstein 7; left on bases, New Orleans 4, Atlanta 1; first base on errors, New Orleans 1, Atlanta 1; time of game, 2 hours and 23 minutes; umpire, Wood.

Nashville 11, Memphis 5.

Memphis, August 7.—In a loosely played game Nashville easily defeated Memphis today. Russell retired after the seventh inning in favor of Nickens, who did not yield a hit during the remainder of the game. The batting of Russell and Bennett were features. A demonstration was made against Umpire Mullane by a part of the bleacher element after the game, but no harm resulted. Attendance, about 5,000.

Score:		R	H	E
Memphis	0 1 0 0 0 4 0 0 0	5	11	3
Nashville	0 3 4 0 2 0 1 1 0	11	14	3

Batteries—McIntyre and Hurlburt; Russell, Nickens and Accorsini. Time, 2 hours. Umpire, Mullane.

Birmingham 4, Shreveport 0.

Shreveport, August 7.—Clark was invincible but wild. Three bases on balls and a single gave the locals one run and with the bases full and one out in the ninth, when rain stopped the game. Attendance, 1,000.

Score:		R	H	E
Shreveport	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	2	1
Birmingham	2 0 0 0 1 0 1 0	4	8	2

Batteries—Swan and Graffius; Clark and Hillerick. Time, 1:50. Umpire, Latham.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia 5, Chicago 2.

Chicago, August 7.—Philadelphia won today's game on Smith's wildness and errors by Donohue. Waddell was at his best, and although hit hard at times, was always master of the situation, striking out eleven men. Attendance, 27,034.

Score:		R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2	2	9	3
Philadelphia	0 2 0 1 2 0 0 0 0	5	5	3

Batteries—Smith and McFarland; Waddell and Schreck. Time, 1:50. Umpire, Sheridan.

Washington 7, St. Louis 2.

St. Louis, August 7.—Washington defeated St. Louis here today in easy fashion. Stahl's hit over the left field fence was the longest hit ever made at the local American League park.

Score:		R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	2	10	0
Washington	0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 3	7	11	1

Batteries—Pelty and Kahoe; Wolfe and Kittredge. Time, 1:43. Umpire, Connolly.

CRACKERS WIN WHEN AT HOME

Have Won Thirty-one Games Out of Forty-three.

The work of the Crackers at home during the past two weeks shows clearly the relative strength of the teams composing the eastern wing of the Southern League circuit when compared to Atlanta.

Clearly the Crackers are entitled to first honors, and first honors by a wide margin. There is no other club in the eastern circuit that has the least chance to head the Crackers in the race for the pennant, and the west cannot do it at Piedmont park.

This has been proved by the few games won by opponents on the local grounds.

Both east and west has been extremely unfortunate when landed at Piedmont park. Two clubs have done well there, New Orleans and Nashville, one by virtue of the strength of her team, and the other by virtue of that freak of baseball which sometimes makes a pennant winner an easy victim for the teams near the foot.

Nashville has managed to break the Crackers' winning streak whenever they came to town. Nashville has been here twice and in this time has played exactly five games at Piedmint. Two of these were victories and two were defeats, the third being a tie game.

New Orleans is the other lucky club. The Crackers have seldom been able to hit the Pelican pitchers as they should hit a pitcher to win a game, and on this account have lost uniformly for a home club. The Birds have also made an even break, winning and losing two on the first trip, and winning and losing one on the last.

Little Rock has been the worst loser in the league. Her men have been unable to land a single game at Piedmont, though seven contests have been pulled off during two trips.

Montgomery is next in the unfortunate list, with a total of six loses out of seven games played, the one game won by them being won on the Fourth of July.

Here is what the teams have done against Atlanta at Piedmont park:

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New Orleans	6	3	3	.500
Nashville	4	2	2	.500
Birmingham	7	3	4	.429
Memphis	7	2	5	.286
Shreveport	5	1	4	.200
Montgomery	7	1	6	.143
Little Rock	7	0	7	.000
	43	12	31	.279

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.

Tie Game at Jacksonville.

Jacksonville, Fla., August 7.—Score by innings:

		R.	H.	E.
Charleston	0 0 3 1 2	6	4	4
Jacksonville	0 0 5 0 1	6	5	4

Batteries—Childs and Smith; Dovey, Chapple and Smith and Curran. Time, 1:25. Umpire, Murray and Suggs. Attendance, 1,825.

Two-State League.

Huntsville, Ala., August 7.—Knoxville continues to hold first place in the pennant race in the Alabama-Tennessee League by a good lead. Standing of clubs:

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Knoxville	69	47	22	.681
Decatur	70	43	27	.614
Huntsville	71	39	32	.549
Columbia	71	39	32	.549
Chattanooga	70	34	36	.486
Sheffield	69	22	47	.319

Decatur will send her team here for a series of three games Monday and the record breaking attendance of the season is expected at the games.

Since the withdrawal of Moffet from the management of the Knoxville team, John and Jim Fox, formerly with the Wheeling, W. Va., team, and Sully, a pitcher recommended by Newt Fisher, have been signed to play with Knoxville. The leaders continue to play good ball and beat Chattanooga two out of three in the series at home.

The regularity with which the teams playing away from home lose to the home team has caused much dissatisfaction in the league and the employment of home umpires, it is now realized, is a mistake. Nearly every club is sore on this subject, and if a meeting of league directors is held in the immediate future, regular umpires will probably be employed.

"Tubby" Steele, shortstop for Decatur, has quit the team and does not expect to play ball again this year.

Six Games This Week.

Waycross, Ga., August 7.—(Special.)—The Waycross Baseball Club are scheduled for six games next week. The Jasper, Fla., club will play here Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. On Thursday the Waycross club will go to Blackshear, and on Friday and Saturday the Blackshear club will play two games here. Three new pitchers have been secured for the Waycross team, and it will be stronger next week than ever before.

Sympathy in Science.

(Michael A. Lane in National Magazine.)

The new political economy, therefore, is not so much concerned with mathematics as it is with sympathy. Sympathy is a word that has no meaning for the old science of economics; whereas sympathy is the central conception of the biologist, and hence of the new economics. Cells have sympathy for one another, and hence men, being mere compounds of cells, have sympathy compounded and recompounded in the highest degree. The old economics shuts its eyes to all ideas of justice. Justice, a fair division of nourishment, is a conception that has no place whatsoever in the old political economy; whereas n the new is occupies the center of the stage. A fair, a proportional, nay an equal, division of nourishment is necessary for the human body if the cells are to do their work. All cells must have ample supply of food; indeed, all cells must be supplied with more than they need—they must have a superfluity rather than a scantiness to draw upon—if they are to do their work well. As with men, some do not require as much as others; what would be a superfluity for some would be stint for others. The method by which the cells divide their store of nourishment is the very method that was long ago devised by socialists for the division of wealth. To each in pro potrion to his needs; from each in proportion to his power. But in rder that each may receive all that it can possibly use, more than enough must be placed at tis disposal.

MUDDY COURTS CAUSE DELAY

Tennis Tourney May Not Begin Until Tuesday.

On account of the wet grounds and the threatening weather the opening of the South Atlantic tennis tournament has been postponed until this afternoon.

If the rain ceases and the sun shines long enough to dry the tennis courts the tournement will open this afternoon at the Ponce de Leon courts. If not, the matches will be again postponed until Tuesday morning.

This necessary postponement of the opening will force the officers of the tournament to pull off a number of matches at the same time in order to get through on scheduled time. A tennis meet is scheduled for Macon immediately after the conclusion of the Atlanta tournament and many of those entered in the local tourney are also entered in Macon.

Paine and Logan, two cracks from New Orleans, who represent the New Orleans club, arrived in the city Saturday and are ready for the tournament. It has been impossible for them to practice on the courts on account of the wet weather. A court was improvised in the Athletic Club gymnasium for their benefit.

The rain has also handicapped the Atlanta tennis players, as many of them have not had a racket in their hands for the past week.

The drawing for opponents is scheduled to take place this morning at 9 o'clock. By that time all the tennis players who intend to take part in the tournament will be on hand, ready to begin. Two new entries were received yesterday, one from Nashville. Professor Mooney, of Murfreesboro, is the other aspirant for the championship of the southern states.

This makes a total of thirty-three entries for the tournament, the largest number of entries ever recorded in any southern tourney.

Ice Cream. BEUCHLER. 'Phone 2105.

INDORSES STRAUS PLANT.

Dr. H. B. Donaldson Says It Is Next o Criminal Not To Sterilize Milk.

Dr. H. R. Donaldson, one of the well-known physicians of the city, declares that it is next to criminal to feed to infants milk that has not been sterilized. He advises that Atlanta should take advantage of the offer of Nathan Straus, of New York, who will construct and equip for Atlanta a sterilizing and pasteurizing depot.

Dr. Donaldson says:

Atlanta, Ga., August 5, 1904.

Having had the care of the pauper babies of one of the city's charity branches for four years, attending perhaps 500 babies each year, besides my own observation in private practice, I necessarily feel very keenly upon the recently agitated subject of filthy milk.

I give below, as requested, some concise observations on this extremely important matter:

That cow's milk is the base and most essential element in the artificial feeding of infants.

That at a safe estimate 25 per cent of all babies in all classes are dependent more or less upon artificial feeding.

That the greater part of the milk sold in Atlanta is dirty.

That milk holds all dirt and other particles that may settle upon its surface in course of the milking, preparation, transit to the city and distribution, which renders it more or less dirty, granting that its receptacle and the hands which handle it are clean.

That the board of health, the medical fraternity and a thoroughly warned and educated people can remedy the existing evil.

That sterilized dirt, though germ free, is still dirt and not conducive to health in either infant or adult life.

That clean milk will kill babies, as it is not necessarily germ free.

That milk is an excellent culture medium and it is next to criminal to feed it to babies without first sterilizing it.

That the better classes can afford and perhaps prefer to obtain milk where they wish and sterilize it at home under the order of their physician and under their own observation, but that for the sake of Atlanta's poor we should, by all means, take advantage of real philanthropy in the offer of Mr. Straus.

That the infant mortally rate in Atlanta can and should be greatly reduced.

H. R. DONALDSON, M. D.

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On Peachtree Street, Opposite Governor's Mansion.

It is the safest, most desirable and convenient Hotel in Atlanta. An ideal place for people who come to Atlanta for a week or so. Fireproof and every modern convenience. Only the best class of people are received. For particulars, address RALPH VAN LANDINGHAM, Manager, Atlanta, Ga.

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Milwaukee 9; Indianapolis 5.
Columbus 1; Kansas City 0.
Columbus 7; ansas City 8.
Toledo 3; Minneapolis 14.

Berlin Sets the Style in Horses; Hats

(Berlin Cable to the New York Herald.)

The fashion in sun hats for horses may be said to originate in Berlin, because the largest factory of such humane headgear is situated in the Grosser Presidentstrasse. Enormous quantities of hats are dispatched from this factory to all quarters of the globe, and the majority of the societies for the protection of animals draw their supplies thence.

The original idea came from Paris, and not ten years ago the establishment was modest and its "confections" primitive. Now it is more than flourishing, and its stock ranges from the simple straw hat to "tropical helmets for horses."

In preparing the hats all sorts of things have t obe taken into consideration; for instance, it si generally thought that a pair cannot be trusted with headgear, because the temptation is too strong for one or the other to bite at his mates' straw. The straw is therefore coated with an inexpensive varnish, which is nevertheless distasteful to a horse.

Killed by Pitched Ball.

Dresden, Ohio, August 7.—Verne Lowe, aged 19, a member of an amateur baseball team of Cospoton, died here today. He was struck in the head by a pitched ball in yesterday's game. The accident occurred in the second inning, but the lad played throughout the other seven innings and made two hits, winning the game. At the hotel afterwards he fell unconscious, and never recovered.

MANY PITCHERS JUMPING CLUBS

Minahan, Clark and Stultz Are Wearing Kangaroo Shoes.

There are signs of dissatisfaction all over the circuit and many of the pitchers of the different clubs and some other players are jumping for the independent clubs.

Among the list of kangaroos recently reported are numbered George Stultz, of Montgomery; Hurley, of Little Rock, and Clark and Minahan, of Birmingham.

The management of most of the Southern League teams have been entirely too lenient with their men in regard to this jumping habit and unless it is soon stopped the players will be able to demand just what they want from the managers and thus spoil sport in the south.

Clark jumped his team when he was badly needed at home. Whether he felt that he had been wronged or not is another matter. He left his club in the lurch at a critical moment when his services were needed just because he had been fined for the slowest kind of work on the bases, when the run he could have scored might have won the game.

Stultz has jumped the Montgomery team because he has a grievance against the management and also because he has been given poor support in his many games played with Montgomery.

Minahan, of Birmingham, has jumped his team for no reason under the sun except that he simply wanted to pull out for parts unknown.

If the managers of the Southern League do not stop taking back these men who do the kangaroo stunt it will soon be a common occurrence for men to jump in order to get an increase in salary. A little punishment meted out to them would improve things materially and save the club owners money in the balance.

$50.00 California and Return—Personally Conducted.

Special trains from Chicago to San Francisco without change, via the Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern line, leave Chicago August 18 and August 25. Itinerary includes stop-overs at Denver, Colorado Springs and Salt Lake City. Low rates, choice of routes returning. Tickets on sale daily August 15 to September 10. Two fast trains daily over the only double track between Chicago and the Missouri river, and via the most direct route across the American continent. The Overland Limited, solid through train every day in the year. Less than three days en route. Low rates from all points. Write for itineraries of special trains and full information to N. M. Breeze, 435 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The New Torpedoes.

(From Collier's Weekly.)

One may well be impressed with the tremendously destructive power of the modern torpedo; few people, however, are aware of the great accuracy of which this weapon is capable in the hands of those skilled in its use. The automobile torpedoes in the United States service are, almost without exception, of the Whitehead type, and are of two lengths, 3.55 metres (about 11 1-2 feet) and 5 metres (about 16 feet). The newest and most efficient type of torpedo is fitted with the Gyroscope, a steering apparatus, whereby the projectile steers itself directly at the point aimed at regardless of any twist incurred in firing, and due to the speed of the vessel or the roughness of the sea. Moreover, the improvised gyroscope may be set so that the torpedo, after launching, will turn through any desired angle up to 120 degrees before beginning its straight run. By this device it is possible to fire a torpedo at right angles to the length of the boat and have it hit a mark dead ahead.

The best torpedoes already in the service are sufficiently accurate at a range of 1,500 yards to keep within 15 inches of the set depth, to come within 20 yards of the center of the target and to maintain a speed of 24 knots. The bureau of ordnance has recently contracted for some new torpedoes which are to have higher speed and longer range. Those most familiar with the handling of modern torpedoes believe that at ranges of about 1,000 yards fully 75 per cent of the torpedoes fired will strike a hostile vessel, and any torpedo will sink a warship or put her out of fighting condition. Actual experiments both with and without searchlights have shown that a torpedo boat on an ordinary night can get within range—that is, within from 800 to 1,000 yards—of an opposing vessel, before being detected. The only logical defense appears to be the torpedo boat destroyer.

War on All Private Cars.

(From The Railway Age.)

It now looks as if the reign of the private care was approaching an end. The interstate commerce commission is conducting an elaborate investigation as to the conduct of this class of cars which is likely to be productive of much benefit to the railroads. It is not too much to say that the railroads, particularly in the west, have been practically at the mercy of the refrigerator car owners for many years. So far as the rates on commodities handled by these corporations are concerned ,the railroads are practically without voice.

No better illustration can be furnished than the existing condition in connection with the transportation of dressed meats. The owners of the live stock private equipments once had their day, but happily the railroads were able to escape from their exactions. The conditions attending refrigerator traffic, however, are so peculiar as to make it impossible for the railroads to apply the necessary remedy and it is fortunate that federal authority has stepped in to bring about a reform.

The evils attending this traffic have been fully set forth in our columns in the several letters written by W. J. Midgely, who has given much time to the investigation of this subject and has shown the commission a fruitful field of inquiry. That the owners of this equipment will surrender without a vigorous fight is not to be anticipated, for it is not alone the profits accruing from the cars that constitute the advantage of such ownership, nor is it even the influence which such owners can exercise upon rates that makes the scheme attractive.

To put the packers upon the same footing as all other shippers would go far toward making it possible for the railroads and the stock shippers to break up the packers' control of the stock market, which for some years has been the most serious menace to the prosperity of that particular industry. The control of the transportation facilities and the influence exercised thereby largely determine the price of the live stock on the one hand and the product on the other. It would be well for the interstate commerce commission to broaden its inquiries and take in every phase of this most important question.

Troops Back from Alaska.

Seattle, Wash., August 7.—The United States transport Buford has arrived from Nome and Skagaway, with seven companies of infantry aboard. These troops have just completed two years' service at Alaskan army posts.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the Atlanta, Ga., postoffice for week ending August 6, 1904. Persons calling for same will please say "Advertised," and give date. One cent must be paid on each letter.

Ladies' List.

A—Miss Lila M Able, Miss Mary Avery, Miss Roberta Anderson, Miss Clara B Allen, Miss Mattie Anderson, Mrs Allen, Mrs Katie Allen, Mrs Carl Anderson.

B—Miss Piles Benett, Miss R M Barnwell, Miss Annie Bates, Miss Clara Butts, Miss Mignonette Bicaise, Miss Mary Brooks, Miss Dora Lilae Boarn, Miss Mattie Beuck, Miss Sallie Boozer, Miss Lamar Bell, Miss Salmay Belcher, Miss Bell Brown, Ida Belle Benifield, Mrs John Brown, Mrs H C Bradley, Mrs A B Burroughs, Mrs Henry Butler, Mrs Martha Brown, Mrs Walter Bolton, Mrs Chas Berbasse, Mrs L L Bryant, Mrs W D Berthae, Mrs Lucy Byers.

C—Miss Corine Cunyers, Miss Adelle Cotton, Miss Mary Cabaniss, Miss Susa Chogging, Miss Alina Cooper, Mattie Childers, Mary Jane Comfort, Lula Corner, Lula Callers, Mrs W W Childs, Mrs Hattie Clark, Mrs Conoway, Mrs Cunningham, Mrs A W Clemens, Mrs Sallie Crawford, Mrs M J Calvin, Mrs Gussie Chapman, Mrs Minnie Carter, Mrs Ella Culberson, Mrs Anis Chase.

D—Miss Dallie Ducon, Miss Noner Davis, Miss Bertha Dunton, Miss Angeline Dossett, Miss Emma Dukes, Miss Lizzie Davis, Miss Mary Dowel.

E—Miss Lillie Elder, Miss Maud Ellis, Ella Ethar, Mrs Lela Edwards, Mrs Fannie Edwards, Mrs T L Elliott.

F—Miss Julia Frazier, Miss Hamp Fambler, Mrs W F Fullington.

G—Miss Eliza Gilham, Miss W N Greg, Alice B Grier, Henrietta Green, Mrs Hannah Givens, Mrs William Gettings, Mrs L R Grary, Mrs Mamie Gibbs, Mrs Elizabeth Gist, Mrs T S Grimes, Mrs J T Green, Jr, Mrs Thos Lamar E Goss, Mrs A L Gates, Mrs Lizzie Gared.

H—Miss Allo Held, Miss Faunt Huntington (2), Miss Minnie R Howard, Miss Maggie Harper, Miss Lutie Head, Miss Carrie Hudtson, Miss Carrie Harris, Miss L L Heard, Miss Henderson, Miss Neby Hallims, Miss Sarah Harris, Miss Maisie Hunter, Susie Hayes, Mary Harntaur, Mrs C R Hutchinson, Mrs J H Hagin, Mrs Male Harding, Mrs Hinderson, Mrs Eugenia Horton, Mrs N A Hanna, Miss Hubbard, Mrs G W Hartwell, Mrs Dennie E Havens, Mrs Mattie Hill.

J—Miss Estell Johnson, Miss Georgie Johnson, Mrs Martha Jefferson, Miss Annie E Jones, Maryana Jordan, Mrs Mariah Jackson, Mrs Dillar Jones, Mrs Susan Jones, Mrs Annie Jackson, Mrs W H Johnston, Mrs Francis Jones, Mrs Mary Johnson, Mrs L C Jackson, Mrs Mary Jackson, Mrs Maud Jackson, Mrs Susie Jack, Mrs S S Jacobs.

K—Mrs Hattie King.

L—Miss Lottie Lowrey, Miss Lizzie Little, Miss Janie Lomax, Miss Clara Latimer, Margaret Lee, Mrs Eliza Lincey, Mrs C D Lenney, Mrs Rosa Low, Mrs Estelia Latimore, Mrs Mary Lee.

Mc—Miss Lillie McCullum, Miss Sarah McCarter, Miss Jessie McCord, Mrs McMahan, Mrs Henry McKee.

M—Miss Catherine Mouldin, Miss Alice Morris, Miss Sophia Mitchell, Miss Pearl Moore, Miss Matty More, Miss Lillie Mitchell, Miss Cary Margin, Miss Mamie Mattox, Miss Annie Maxwell, Miss Lula Moore, Miss Emma Manley, Miss Jessie Mills, Elmina Moreland, Maud L Moore, Mrs Annie Mann, Mrs Claudie Mosly, Mrs Ophelia Mackin, Mrs Daisy Mathis, Mrs Maude Raye Matthews, Mrs John Mackey, Mrs Mattie L Mahew.

N—Mrs Nickles, Miss Jennie Nance, Miss L P Nafner.

O—Miss Gertrude Olmsted, Eliza Ogletree, Bertha Ogle, Mrs Ruth C Owens.

P—Miss Allie Pyosy, Miss Lula Peterson, Miss Annie Pearls, Miss Lula Posey, Miss Hattie Prather, Luciana Phillips, Mrs Dr S G Patterson, Mrs Emma Palmer, Mrs Laura Pollard, Mrs Mamie Phillips.

R—Miss Katherine Ruy, Miss Sallie B Ridgway, Miss Katherine Reynolds, Miss Ida Rodger, Miss Eleoira Royal, Mrs Minnie Rush, Mrs A E Rantin, Mrs Jas Robison.

S—Miss Willie Smith, Miss Willia A Swanson, Miss Lucianna Smith, Miss Lena Speegle, Miss Genevie Smith, Miss Annie Sorrells, Miss Mollie Bell Stanly, Miss French Shelton, Miss Pearl Simpson, Miss Tommie Smith, Miss N Stephens, Lula Spalding, Mrs W B Shackleford, Mrs Lucy Southers, Mrs Fulton Smith, Mrs Montine Thomas Spear, Mrs Ida Smith, Mrs W T Stewart, Mrs W B Spiers.

T—Miss Stela Thompson, Miss Mary Thomas, Miss Martie B Thorner, Miss Cora Thomas, Miss Mal Jane Todd, Mrs Edith Thompson, Mrs Sophia Traylor, Mrs Rachel Turner, Mrs Lula Talbert.

V—Mrs Ella Vickery.

W—Miss Lizzie Walkins, Miss Allis Williams, Miss Effie G Whitley, Miss Annie L Wiley, Miss Almira Winbush, Miss Atkins Warner, Miss L C Whitney, Miss Katie Wilson, Mary Watts, Gussie Woodward, Luvy Whitner, Mrs W .. Williams, Mrs Janie Wilker, Mrs Wall, Mrs Sarah Wilson, Mrs Lena Waid, Salla Will, Mrs Charlie Watson, Eliza Webb, Mrs Pinkie Weems.

Y—Miss Cellia Young.

Men's List.

A—A L ALexander, Bally Adams.

B—W A Boyd, R E Bathuson, J Z Baker, R L Bates, J B Botts, Frank Brantley, Hary Brookbanks, Walter A Brewer, Ben Bakins, Jefferson Batterson, H G Brantley, Wm P Beazley, Frank Bullard, L R Brantley, C J Brone, Jaque Brown, Steve Bowles, Jim Biggs.

C—Red Caudler, Mr Coxe, Dr Coleman, H W Chambers, Willie C Collins, Liffie Carter, W A Carter, J T Conliff, J W Chappell, Chas Carter, S R Christopher, J B Camp, J O Carswell.

D—A D Driscoll, John H Davis, W J Dawson, J H Darnell, Albert Davis, James A Davis, J H Dowman, John Dunn, E L Downes, Mr Day and family, T J De Bardeleben, E D Dewall, Richard Dye.

E—Arthur M Eichorn, A H Eastman, N N Eaken, Sam Ellis, W E Elam.

F—Sam Foster, J W Francis, Chas Foster, Mark Freeman, L E Fry, Cannon Forbes, D J Fussell, JJohn T Fain.

G—D A Green, Charley Glass, J M Gay, George Griffin, John Goodwin.

H—Dr Cornelia Francis Harrison, F J Hood, C W Hollingsworth, Rufus Henderson, B F Hunter A B Henry, T E Horton, Willie Hill, D C Hogan, James Harris (2), Jackie Heard, J R Hardaway, N A Mardgin, E H Hall, Will Hill, L V Marrison, Willie Herring, Chas Halloway.

J—Will James, Claude Jones, G W Jones, Frank Jones, Gilbert Jackson, P J James, W I Jobe, W H Johnson, Charley Jones, M M Jones, W H Johnson.

K—Chas Kendrick, T S Kennan, J C Kitchens, Harris King.

L—Joseph Loyd, Leroy L Loonie, Paul W Lampkin, Jno W Lowe, Lyle Lawson, Turney Lasseter, E B Ledbetter, Garry Landrus, Frank Liles.

Mc—Jack McDaniels, Teford McIntosh, Willie McCulloughs, S S McMillan, W H McNeill, G T McLendon, Chas A McKenzie, A A McManus, Chas E McCandless.

M—John Mason, S J Melvin, Joe Morgan, Wesley Milbanks, Mitchell Miller, Fred Mitchell, W J Martin, L Marshall.

N—Dr Ed Newton (2), Fred Norris, Bavoynor Novondaur.

O—G F Oliphant, J Owen, J E Orville, M P Owens, H R Osborne.

P—William A Petty, Weslie O Petty, George Parks, Dr S G Pattison, L D Patterson, Horace Palmer, Joseph Pollenson.

R—Robt Royal, Henry Rodley, William Rooks, Lafayette Richmond, W N Ransom, John Roberts, W H Rush, Bill Reims, G Revermeiser, Thos Ray, Guy M Roberts.

S—J G Stamond, William Shoemake, L Smook, E V Stecken, H V Stewart, Will Scott, E C Smith, Chas Scott, Robert St John, J C Shepard, Tom Sutton, Calvin Smith, Jim Swift, H C Strickland, Tom Smith, Chas E Sanders, J D Scovens, Lee Stow, Bryant Shellnutt.

T—E H Tolbert, S T Thompson, C F Twitty, C F Tinsley, Peter Thomas, J L Taylor.

U—J W Underwood.

V—D B Vining, Carlos Veitch, J H Vaughn.

W—W M White, W L White, J W Warren, Pet Wilson, S C Williams, Wilson Warren, W J Wilson, A Wickam, E E Wood, W M Ward, Marshal White, Mosse Williams, W H Welch, T S Williams, B F Whitt, Seaborn Woods, W A Wallace, Geo West, M L Williams, John Woodruff, Little Woodin.

Y—William Yarliston, A. Young, Willie Young.

Miscellaneous.

Dr. Knapp Medical Co, American Iron Bed Foundry, Cincinnati Gin Co, Guarantee Remedy Co, International Commercial Agency, Sandage Steel Skeinn Co.

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Amalgam Filling 50c "
Bridge Work $4 per Tooth
Have impression taken in the morning get teeth same day. We give vitalized air and gas for painless extraction.
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We are free to acknowledge "there's no place like home,"
That's true, and right there is the rub!
For why else would fellows so frequently roam
Of evenings down to the club?

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And with frankness we own that it's nothing like home—
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Christianity as Taught by Christ

Forty-fifth of the Series of Sermons Delivered by Dr. H. S. Bradley and Published by The Constitution. The Forty-Sixth Will be Printed Next Monday.

Subject: "The Parable of the Good Samaritan."

Text: Luke, x, 25-37.

The influence of the teaching of Jesus shows itself in many unlooked for ways. While He never wrote a line save the sentence in the sand, and spoke His simple words into the vibrant atmosphere with few ears keen enough to catch His meaning, many of His words so spoken have lost their original meaning and have come down to us with the stamp of the Master's new coinage.

His use of the word "talent" revolutionized its meaning. When He spoke a talent stood for a definite sum of money, either gold or silver. Today it bears the figurative meaning that He gave it—native endowments, capacities, gifts. When He taught, the word "Samaritan" stood for a member of a despised people—bastard in race and heretical in religion. Today it is synonymous with humaneness and compassion.

One day a lawyer, or expert in Jewish law, approached the Master and sought to engage in a rabbinical contest with Him. He began by putting a test question. Said he, "Teacher, how is eternal life gained? What shall I do to inherit it?" His very question betrayed his idea that eternal life was the reward of good works. Jesus, willing to deal fairly and candidly with him, asked him, in reply, what he found written in the law that he was making his life study. The professor gave a remarkably correct reply. He epitomized the entire spiritual law of Israel in the single sentence, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind, and thy neighbor as thyself."

Jesus promptly replied to him, "Thou hast answered right. This do and thou shalt live."

But the lawyer was not to be silenced so readily. He was disappointed in not being able to draw the young heretic from Nazareth into an argument, and, wishing to vindicate himself for asking a question which seemed to have such an easy answer, he said, "But, Teacher, the matter is not so simple as that. It sounds very easy to say, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself,' but that leaves us as far from a solution of the difficulty as ever. Who is my neighbor?"

It is no wonder that the lawyer turned the discussion upon the meaning of the word "neighbor," for there was scarcely a word in the language over which there had been so much discussion. Its Jewish meaning had no synonym in any other language.

Judaism stood for "separateness." The Jews prided themselves upon the fact that they were a "holy," a "sanctified" or a "separate" people and they had withdrawn as far as they could from contact with every other nation. They had given to their word "holiness" a meaning of aloofness, and were making "neighbor" partake of the same narrowness.

The Jew never thought of applying the word "neighbor" to a member of any other nation or race than his own. Before the time of Jesus, the rabbis had narrowed the word even farther. Many held that the word only applied between Jew and Jew, and then only when they lived in proximity to each other. Some even carried the matter to the point of insisting that the element of personal attractiveness should enter. So that to be a neighbor to a Jew required that one should himself be a Jew, live in the same neighborhood and be persona grata to another Jew.

Like many another man, the Jew broke at his strongest point. One of his chief virtues was that he was a "holy" or "separate" man, but he ran his holiness into the ground. He became so thoroughly separate that he could look with indifference or even contempt upon a member of another race. It is an easy step from pride in self to contempt for others.

The lawyer's question gave Jesus a good opportunity to rebuke Jewish national narrowness and religious inhumanity. He never answered the lawyer's question in so many words, but instead told him a story which more than answered it. The lawyer's question was, "Who is my neighbor?" But Jesus forced from his unwilling lips the answer to the question, "Whose neighbor am I?"

Said He: "A certain man going down from Jerusalem to Jericho had to pass through the robber infested district of the Judean wilderness. Suddenly a band of highwaymen came out from the limestone caves, confronted him and demanded his purse. When he made a show of resistance, they fell upon him, wounded him severely, took his purse and even his clothing, and left him naked and half dead.

"By a striking coincidence, three men came along the roadway one after the other. The first was a priest, who was returning to Jericho from service in the temple at Jerusalem. When he came near the wounded man he merely glanced at him, passed by on the other side of the road and pursued his way.

"Presently there came a Levite, who had also been doing service in the temple in the holy city. He also cast a glance at the man, and passed on.

"Soon thereafter a Samaritan rode up. When his eye fell upon the sufferer, he dismounted and made a hasty examination. He found the man alive, and, having opened his pack, took out the simple remedies and bandages that he carried, resuscitated him, bound up his wounds, set him tenderly upon his own beast, and walking by his side in order to hold him on, brought him to a kahn and engaged lodgment for him. He remained with him all day, and finding on the morrow that he was in such a condition that he could leave him, he gave the innkeeper enough money to pay for several days' entertainment and left with the request that the wounded guest be cared for until his return, when he would settle the bill for any additional expense incurred."

"Now," said Jesus, "you ask me who is your neighbor, I should like to ask you which of these men proved himself to be a neighbor to the man who fell among the robbers?"

While the lawyer was unwilling to allow the odious word "Samaritan" to escape his lips, his sense of honesty demanded that he should answer, "He that showed mercy on him."

"Then," finally answered Jesus, "go and do thou likewise."

It was no accident that Jesus pictured a priest and a Levite "passing by." Both were Jews, and they were the typical products of their patriotism and religion. If the wounded man was not a Jew, they did not feel themselves to be under any obligation to him. If he was, their religion excused them from relieving him.

As professoinal religionists, they were engaged in more important matters than relieving human distress. The priest had just finished his course of service in the sacred temple. He had been in the "holy place," where he delivered an eloquent prayer to Jehovah in behalf of the common people outside. He felt a little fatigued from his religious duties and was hurrying down to the balmy atmosphere of the palm groves at Jericho to rest and refresh himself. Surely no one could expect him to pause long enough to look after the wounds of an unfortunate victim of highwayman. Other people would be passing along who did not have such important duties to discharge as himself. Let them look after him. Relief of human suffering is such a menial service that a professional religionist cannot stoop to it.

The Levite, too, had become so inflated with his own importance, since he had a job about the temple, that he felt that caring for human distress was beneath him. What was pain and distress in comparison with the sacred cups, plates, bottles and dishes in the temple? Did he not have to assist the priests in the services of the sanctuary? Did he not have to hold the harmless little lamb while his superior in office cut its throat? Did not the people look up to him as a superior being? Surely no one would blame him, whose mind was so engaged with the momentous duties of "temple bottle-washer" if he left the care of human distress to other people.

The Master selected a despised Samaritan to illustrate the quality of neighborliness, because He wished to make emphatic the truth that compassion was a more complete fulfillment of Israel's spiritual law than the whole round of religious ceremonies practiced by the priests and Levites. The Samaritan was a heretic, and the priest and the Levite thoroughly orthodox, and the Master drove home to the heart of the lawyer the truth that heterodoxy showing compassion was better than orthodoxy showing indifference.

His story made this meaning very clear. The Samaritan was not under anything like the same religious or patriotic obligation to minister to the man who fell among robbers as were the priest and the Levite. It would have been comparatively easy for him to excuse himself. Seeing the priest and the Levite pass, he might easily have argued: "If these good men, religious men, and Jews, as they are, think it right to pass a sufferer on the road, surely I can do so. They are of the same nationality as the man in distress. I am not." Or he might have argued: "This man is an abomniable Jew. He has taken delight all his life long in sneering at me. He has gotton, at last, his deserts. I wish that more of them would pass down this bloody way, it might teach them a lesson." Or he might have said: "I cannot afford to stop in this dangerous place to attend to a man who seems already half dead. The same highwaymen who attacked him may fall upon me any minute and I shall also lose my life. Self-preservation is the first law of nature. I am sorry for this fellow, but I cannot risk my life to look after him." Or, arguing like many a modern man would do, he might have said: "Here is a case for the Roman officers. I shall stop at the first post and report the matter to the police and detectives. It is an outrage that the Roman government allows such business to go on beneath its very nose. These highwaymen ought by all means to be apprehended and punished."

But he did not seek for convenient excuses. He did not try to escape the responsibility that came to him as a member of the human race. His love of fellow-man mastered all the promptings of ease, safety, race prejudice and national hate.

The Jews called the Samaritan a heretic, but he measured up to the spiritual law of Israel far better than the priest and Levite. He was a heretic because he did not pronounce their shibboleth. He did not worship at Jerusalem. He did not give one-tenth of his money to the fat priests. But he had in him a heart that could be touched by human distress and that the orthodoxy of the day did not have.

At many periods of the church's history the heretics have been the best men of their day and have saved the church from utter wreck. In Israel's best days the prophets were the heretics. They not only refused to be governed by the priestly and Levitical rules, but called to the people to forsake the sacrifice of bulls, goats, lambs and doves and deal justly, love mercy and walk humbly.

Measured by the religious standard of his day, Jesus was a teacher whose heresy was so flagrant that the authorities decided that He was unfit to live.

Martin Luther was a heretic when measured by the religious standards of his day, but he saved the church.

"The men who might have saved France from the revolution were banished for heresy. The established church has often been on the wrong side of every reform in England from Wicliff to John Bright, and all the churches were late in coming over to the right side of the anti-slavery contest in America. Jesus praises the compassion of a heretic and repudiates the orthodoxy which is oblivious to human misery."

When understood, this parable is seen to answer the original question of the lawyer as to how to attain eternal life. To love God supremely and one's fellows like the Samaritan loved the wounded Jew will secure it. In another place the Master taught that this test was the only one that would be applied at the final judgment.

When the nations of the world stand before the great bar, the question asked of each individual will not be: "How many chapters in the Bible did you read each day?" "How many times did you go to church?" "Did you pray in public?" "Did you teach in the Sunday school?" etc., etc., (all good and useful things). But "Did you feed the hungry, clothe the naked, relieve the sick and visit the social outcasts in prison?" If your church-going and Bible reading do not prompt you to loving service to your fellows, they are worthless.

This parable applies to our own times as well as to the day in which Jesus taught.

There is danger that the modern church will be so completely occupied with what it calls its "services" that it will impress its adherents that conformity to them is the only way to please God. Our very word "service" is a misnomer. We speak of worship in the church or temple on Sunday as a "service to God," but that is not service. The only persons who serve on such occasions are the preacher and the choir singers. Our 11 o'clock worship is not so much a service as a dress parade. Five hundred well-fed and fashionably clothed men and women gather in a house, take seats upon cushioned pews, listen to trained singers and an interesting and instructive speaker, and go away to tell how, in the performance, they have been serving God. That is not service, it is simply pleasure (or ought to be). It may be getting instruction or encouragement or inspiration for duty and service, but the real service comes later. The hearer who acts out during the week the instruction he got at the preaching place on Sunday serves God. The man who carries his principles of righteousness into his business, who improves his opportunities to minister to human want, who is kind and courteous to his fellows, is God's servant, and not the man who merely listens to organ music and religious discourses.

The charge is brought against our modern church by many honest critics that we are thinking so much about the beauty and elegance of our ritual and so little about kindness to God's children that we are drifting into Phariseeism as pronounced as that which cursed the Jewish church when Jesus of Nazareth was hounded from the streets of the holy city.

We are told that today the "outsiders" are doing a large part of the work which the Master said His Father approved, that we have turned over to benevolent orders like the Masons and the Knights of Pithias the care of human distress, while we concern ourselves with fine anthems and eloquent discourses.

We are told that life insurance companies are doing the work of Good Samaritans that the church should have been doing for hundreds of years.

These honest criticisms should give us pause. They should make us ask ourselves in what our religion consists. Like the early Pharisee, are we concerned more about orthodoxy, ritual and ceremony than we are about God's suffering children? And are we turning over to men and women who make no profession of Christianity the work of the Good Samaritan?

Here is a group of little stories from real life. Do they fairly represent our attitude toward those who fall into the hands of robbers?

"A certain man went down from his country home to Chicago, invested all his capital in a manufactory of small wares and fell among—department stores! They ruined him by putting bankrupt stocks of the same goods on the market at half the cost of production. They bought his stock to ruin somebody else with, employed him as salesman, until he fell ill from disappointment and overwork. Then he went to the hospital, and his family went to the poor house.

"A certain man started a small oil refinery in Indiana, and was offered 25 per cent more than cost for his plant as soon as it began to yield good profits. He declined, simply because he wanted a business of his own. Later he was offered 50 per cent advance, with a significant hint that that was his last chance. He declined again, and the next time his tanks were full he could neither obtain barrels nor transportation for his product at prices that would save cost. He was ruined, and in due time found his way to the same hospital in Chicago.

"A certain man sold his homestead in Vermont and went west to purchase a new farm. He was persuaded to invest his capital in a railroad just completed and paying 6 per cent on the stock, with an annual bonus. The dividends and the bonus were promptly paid and some savings were invested in new blocks of stock offered only to holders of the original. The stock rose from 70 to 117. Then came the collapse, and he sold out at 5, and worried himself into nervous prostration, and was taken to the same hospital in Chicago.

"Then by chance a cer.an preacher passed through its wards, heard these three stories and preached a tremendous sermon on the golden rule. A reporter intervewed the three men and wrote a flaming article with startling headlines. A sensational novel was published in two volumes founded on these outrages. A lawyer called a public meeting, which voted ten scathing resolutions and took up a collection for the starving families.

"At last a certain socialist passed that way. He was a German agnostic, and never went to church, but spent most of his Sundays in hospitals. He stormed and raved at the men who had ruined these poor fellows and denounced them also as fools. Did not they know better than to get into such dens of robbers? Why didn't they sell out at 50 per cent profit or at 117? And what was the use of trying to do anything for such idiots? Nevertheless he won their confidence by his gruff sympathies, gave them hope enough to get well on, set them up in a safe business once more, kept them from ever venturing beyond their depth again, and today they are content with moderate earnings, and are happy in modest homes. Which of all, thinkest thou, became neighbor to the men who fell among thieves?"

Thank God these honest criticisms and stories do not fit all the professional followers of our Master. The Good Samaritans are not all dead. I am happy to believe that there are more of them today than ever before in the world's history. Men and women, Jews and Gentiles, are catching the spirit of the Good Samaritan and are giving themselves over to glad service to their needy fellows. Humanity is coming to the fore and in the future will hold the place in the estimation of God's servants that our Master designed that it should. We are coming to learn that love to God cannot be divorced from love to God's children, that the only way to serve God is to serve His children.

A friend told me the following story: A few days ago, in the city of Atlanta, a negro man accompanied by his little boy was delivering ice. The boy fell from the wagon and the wheel crushed his foot. A white man driving by in a handsome turnout heard the child's cries and stopped his horses. He made hurried inquiries as to the trouble, took the negro man and the child into his carriage, drove rapidly to a good surgeon, had the limb set and paid the bill. "Go and do thou likewise."

Who is my neighbor? "Everybody," comes the prompt reply. Anybody can answer that without the slightest embarrassment. Nobody expects us to discharge so heavy a debt. A million needle points touching each other in the same plane make a smooth surface and no one pricks.

"Who am I neighbor to?" Ah! There is the trouble. The single point pierces.

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MOORE MEMORIAL.

Rev. A. R. Holderby occupied his pulpit yesterday, speaking on the text: Romans viii, 31: "If God be for us, who can be against us?"

"This is a divine challenge, and it is equivalent to the assertion that if God be for us, nothing in the universe can be against us. The word 'if' here does not imply doubt or uncertainty, as it sometimes does.

"The apostle was fully persuaded of the truth that God was for his people. He believed it. He knew it was true. He had proven the fact in the preceding context and in what comes after the challenge.

"'All things,' de declared, 'work together for good to them that love God.' Therefore God is for His people and inasmuch as He is for them nothing can be against them. All of God's providences are ordered in the interest of His people. All of His plans and purposes from the beginning were ordained with a view to the redemption of His people.

"Certain providences may and do work contrary to the present comfort and prosperity of the children of God. But prosperity in this world is not the chief thing to be gained by the people of God. They are not promised prosperity as the world counts it. God works for the spiritual good of His people in this life and for their complete redemption in the world to come. All things work together for the spiritual and eternal good of those who love God.

"And yet even in this life God plans good things for His people. If they are not happy it is not because God is working against them, but because of their blunders and mistakes and sins. We blame God for much of our hard lot in life when we ourselves are responsible. God never works against His people, but controls, orders and ordains things for their highest interest. What may seem to be adverse providences to us are intended to keep us from evil. The world, the flesh and the devil are our enemies, but these can never overcome us. They can never prevail against us, and that is what the apostle means when he makes the challenge in the text: 'Who can be against us?' Who can prevail against us? The world, the flesh and the devil have never yet gotten the victory over a child of God. These enemies threaten to destroy, but they can never overcome the people of God. God is for us, who, then, can be against us? Who ,then, can be against the church? In this age of moral corruption we are apt to conclude that everything is against the church. The social and political world all seem to be arraigned against the church today. But we forget that God is for us, therefore these things can never prevail against us. God runs the whole machinery of the universe in the interest of His people. All the forces of nature and all the resources of heaven are employed to work ultimate good to them. If this be true, then God is for His people and nothing can prevail against them. Why, then, should we fear and be dismayed at all the evil around us? God rules. God is mightier than all evil and He will cause all things to work together for the good of all those who love Him."

A Memorial to Thomas Shadden.

After that he had suffered a while, Thomas S. Shadden fell asleep—asleep in Jesus—on Sabbath, July 17. His life of 38 years, save last few, was spent in Atlanta, Ga. Well known and honored for his strong, manly characteristics, energetic, noble and loyal, it was in the last heroic struggle the undaunted heart, more than conqueror, reflected a diviner luster. In crucial trials—a broken home, where the youngest had seemingly too soon, but so gently, courageously entered within the mystic vail—followed by the beloved mother; then so soon another brother, Tom, found the One abiding Comforter. Several years before his death he united with the North Avenue Presbyterian church. But even then, stiring the eagle's nest, Elohim had called "in a still small voice"—the body growing frailer, the spirit less buoyant, he, with an only sister, went afar down in Florida. There in a wee cottage, "the humblest, happiest home he ever knew, because he lived so near to Christ"—the soul bravely ascended the "path of the just, as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day." Purified in pain, strengthened with prayer, sanctified by affliction, the all-absorbing desire was, "living or dying, he might glorify his Redeemer." Amid ersthwhile strangers in that fair land, "he won the hearts of all around for miles" by his loving devotion to that faithful sister, and unselfish, calm, triumphant resignation to his Father's will. "Men said as they passed" and saw the reclining invalid day by day, though weak, pale and suffering, "he had always a pleasant smile and a kind word for each of us." He sought every opportunity to speak for his Savior, and implored, helpless himself, he might be enabled to break an "alabaster box of help and cheer the sorrowing and sinful." Kind friends who ministered to him, closing the wearied eyelids, weeping with the desolate mourner, thanked God he had come to dwell with them when he did. Lingering long, Rev. Dr. Faris was a frequent visitor, attesting the enduring grace, abounding hope, patience and unfaltering trust that sustained him to the end. "Oh, death, where is thy sting? Oh, grave, where is thy victory?" His work complete, dust to dust, he rests in Oakland, beside loved ones, until the glad resurrection morn. The Lord keep the "veteran" father and bereaved sister in the covert of His wings!

JULIA MARTIN.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSION TO BOSTON, MASS.

On August the 12th, the Seaboard Air Line will operate a personally conducted excursion to Boston, Mass., leaving Atlanta at 12 o'clock noon.

The route covered will be by the way of Norfolk, Old Point, Virginia Beach, Ocean View thence by Old Dominion steamer to New York, and by Fall River Line palatial steamboat The Priscilla. This will undoubtedly be the best trip of the season, affording as it will an exceptional opportunity for a diversified tour. On the going trip a day will be spent at Norfolk, at which point many seaside resorts will be visited.

Stop over at New York on the return trip can be made if desired.

Trip includes meals and berths on board the Old Dominion Steamer between Norfolk and New York.

Fare for the round trip from Atlanta, $28.70.

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REV. S. B. MOORE ACCEPTS CALL

First Christian Church Pastor to Go to Oklahoma City, Okla.

Rev. Sherman B. Moore, pastor of the First Christian church, this city, for the last three and a half years, has received a very urgent call to become pastor of the First Christian church in Oklahoma City, Okla., which he has accepted.

This new country is developing at a most remarkable rate. The growth of Oklahoma City is generally conceded to be without a parallel, and the First Christian church is the leading congregation in the city, and one of the very strongest belonging to that religious body. It has an elegant new church building—large and up-to-date in every respect—in the very best location in the city, near the business center, and directly opposite the handsome new Carnegie library building. Not only is the Christian church among the first in the magic city of Oklahoma, but also throughout the territory bearing the same name, and of which it is the commercial metropolis.

Dr. Moore has been spending some time looking over this field and has agreed to give the call a favorable consideration. His work in Atlanta has been prosperous from the beginning. His congregation has recently purchased the Craig property on South Pryor street, one of the best locations in the city, with a view to erecting a larger and more commodious church, having outgrown the old one at 44 East Hunter street. In this new enterprise Dr. Moore has taken a most active and decided interest.

Dr. Moore, though a comparatively young man, has occupied some of the most prominent pulpits among his people. He came to this city from St. Louis, Mo., about four years ago, and has taken an active interest in everything looking toward the upbuilding of Atlanta, to which he is very much attached.

THE COLORADO SPECIAL.

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WHAT THE NEGRO IS DOING

Matters of Interest Among the Colored People.

There are many organizations in Atlanta all of which have different objects in view. But I was deeply impressed one day the past week when I overheard two aged persons talking about their societies and the merits of the same.

One was the cooks' union. From what I could learn this organization is not a cook trust—its object is not to create strikes and close up kitchens and demand higher wages; but rather to care for one another in the hours and days of sickness to purchase medicines, to see that physicians are called, to give baths and furnish nurses. This in my opinion is a noble undertaking and the promoters are to be congratulated. How much better it is to labor in that way for the peace and happiness of each other and the community than it is to stir up a community with strikes and strife.

There are cities where if such organizations existed as the one here mentioned there would be frequent strikes and closed kitchens. The object here is a more noble one; to do good, keep well, and if sick to aid each other to speedy health and a quick return to work again. This should be a lesson to the advocates of foreign domestics. "Let down your buckets where you are." Use the willing and faithful domestics at your doors. They are the best in the country as years of trial have proven. I wish to add my hearty approval of this organization and I stand ready to aid them in any way I can and especially in the way of talks or lectures on sanitation, dietetics and such other subjects as might be helpful. Living as we are in an age which is tiptoeing for perfection it becomes every man's and every woman's duty, whatever his or her calling may be, to strive to be the most proficient in that calling. It should matter not what that calling might be, whether cook or school teacher, nurse or milliner, minister or drayman, lawyer or farmer, doctor or hod carrier, it should ever and at all times be the highest ambition of every such person to excel. No one should make him or herself satisfied with the superficial, but rather with the highest point of proficiency.

The other organization to which I refer is the Old People's Benevolent Society. I was standing on the corner of Butler street and Auburn avenue last Wednesday afternoon, at which time I saw a large crowd of old people coming out of Bethel church. An inquiry as to what should bring out so many old people brought forth the news to me of the existence of the above named society.

These old people, ranging in age from 50 to 90, and some more, have banded themselves together to try, as best they can, to put their pennies together to help make the last days of their lives as pleasant as possible. And how necessary is this in these days of electric rush, when every person seems to be living for himself alone, when it is no easy matter for the younger and those in the prime of life to stand, and, too, at this time when there seems to be a greater tendency than before to push the aged aside with little or no consideration. I say at this time such an organization is of timely birth.

As I have said, these old people have united for a mutual help to each other. They pay twenty-five cents to join and ten cents a month. Sometimes this is paid by the member, but more frequently by a child, grand or great-grandchildren, or some friend. Sometimes, when one of the old souls falls behind in dues, the others will take up collections among themselves and pay up. Here is no intention for large bank accounts, but rather to do good, to help keep coal and wood during the long winter months. In this way they intend to help keep the wolf of hunger from their humble doors. In other words, these old people are in their way passing sweet charity around to each other in the needful hour, and thereby as far as possible keeping themselves from becoming burdens to the city or their friends. At present I am informed that the society has a membership of more than 160, all of whom spent many of the best days and years of their lives laboring for others during slavery days.

This is a worthy undertaking, and I hope it will continue to grow until a home for them will be provided. I mean a state home. A state should care for its aged poor. He who gets such a measure through the legislature erects a monument to his name more lasting than marble or granite

The colored people are rejoicing in the hope of having a school for their children this fall. While there have been six or eight rooms added to the old buildings, yet it has been more than fourteen years since a school house was erected for the colored people. If it ever will be needed, it is needed now. A committee of colored men went before the city council last week on the subject and was given a hearing.

The Young Men's Christian Association of colored men is doing a great work among the men. The meetings every Sunday afternoon are well attended. The boys' department is in a flourishing condition. Wanted—two hundred more members—is the cry of both departments just now. Visit the meetings every Sunday at 4:30 o'clock and see and hear for yourself.

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Legitimate commercial banking. Business paper discounted for our customers, and loans made on marketable bonds and stocks.
In our Savings Department we will continue to receive limited amounts, on which interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum is credited and compounded semi-annually—January and July.

SOUTHERN EXCHANGE, BROKERS.
COTTON—STOCKS—GRAIN.
References—Fourth Nat. Bank; Lowry Nat. Bank. Phones—Bell 75; Stand. 45. GOULD BLDG.

Safe Investments.
Municipal and Corporation Bonds; securities netting from 4 1-2 to 6 per cent always on hand. Send for list. Local securities bought and sold.
The Robinson-Humphrey Co.
English-American Building, Atlanta, Ga.

JOHN W. DICKEY.
BONDS AND STOCKS.
AUGUSTA, GA.

MILLER & CO.,
Steiner-Emery Bldg., Peachtree Viaduct.
MEMBERS: New York Stock Exchange. New York Cotton Exchange. New York Coffee Exchange. New York Produce Exchange. New Orleans Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Private wires from New York to New Orleans and Chicago. The only New York Stock Exchange house in the city.
Bell 'phones 1524 and 1126.

A. J. HALTIWANGER
Formerly of Haltiwanger-Shelden Audit Co.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
FIRE INSURANCE ADJUSTER.
928 Empire. Bell Phone 1993.

National Cotton Co.
COTTON. STOCKS. GRAIN.
Reference Lowry Nat. Bank.
Phone 1849. 14 North Pryor St.

The Howell Jones Co.,
Cotton, Stocks and Grain.
REFERENCE: Neal Loan and Banking Co. Atlanta National Bank.
Bell Phone 50. 7 & 9 Viaduct Place.

Louis J. Anderson & Co.,
BROKERS, ATLANTA, GA.
Prudential Building. Ground Floor.
Phone 1417.—Reference:—P. O. Box [illegible]
NEAL LOAN & BANKING CO.
Correspondents.
CAPITAL - - - - - $300,000.00.
Wires to New York, Chicago and New Orleans. Cotton, Stocks, Grains, Provisions. We Charge no Interest on Stocks.

W. H. PATTERSON & CO.,
DEALERS IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

WILLIAM E. BUSH.
Investment Securities.
AUGUSTA GEORGIA.

Constitu...
Are S...
Price...
10 Cents...
Line.
No "Ad."...
the Pr...

HELP WANTED—M...
LEARN while you learn—Short... by mail by reporter of fifte... perience; typewriter furnish... Massey, 1001 Prudential bl...
ARE YOU SATISFIED with... ent position and salary? ... s for plan and booklet. We... ngs for managers, secretari... ng men, salesmen, bookke... paying from $1,000 to $10,... Technical, clarical and execu... all kinds. High grade ... HAPGOODS (Inc.), Pennsyl... 1501 Chestnut st., Philadelp... in New York, Chicago an... cities.
WANTED—Young men and... learn telegraphy and R. R. ... We operate six schools. In... railroads. Day and night se... School of Telegraphy, Viadu... lanta.
WE need 10 first-class map... handle magnificent line of... ment survey maps; splendid... state experience. Hudgins Co.
WITH view to mutual bene... wishes to make the acq... bachelor who is experienc... business. Address "Sincerely... stitution.
WANTED—A young col... cleaning up office, washi... Apply Sou. Engraving Co., ... stitution building.
WANTED—Men to learn ... Few weeks completes. P... anteed, tools donated, diplo... $12 to $15 weekly paid g... earn all expenses before fi... for catalogue. Moler Barbe... Louis, Mo.
WANTED—Man to take ch... working department in up... dry and machine shop. M... in modern methods and ... hustler. Address "S. and C... stitution.

SITUATIONS WANTE...
WANTED—Position by Sa... man, having eight years' ... fancy grocery business. ... locate in Atlanta. Address... this paper.

HELP WANTED—F...
AN expert stenographer ... in a delightful place for... dress immediately, Shorter ... Ga.
"MEDITATION WALTZ... sweet, dreamy, fascinati... know the effect; autogra... F. W. Hoss & Co., Atla...

WANTED—SALE...
WANTED—Limited numb... men; straight salary; ... nent. Address, with ref... sale, care Constitution.

WANTED—AG...
WANTED—Canvassers fo... SOUTH in every Georgi... in the towns of all other ... A splendid opportunity f... ing a little supplementa... income. The cost of The ... only 50 cents per year a... is now nearly 100,000. ... commission inducements... and cheapest fireside pa... get subscribers. Write f... The Sunny South, Atlant...
AGENTS in every city in... Carolina and Georgia f... and useful household art... in this; write for particu... 507, Atlanta, Ga.

BUSINESS OPPO...
EXCEPTIONAL opportu... class advertising solic... acquainted with the new... er publications of this ... duce a line of special fe... tion with the circula... Good compensation for t... dress F. W. Walsh, Pu... ment, 52 East 19th stree...
WANTED—Canvassers ... SOUTH in every Geor... in the towns of all othe... A splendid opportunity ... ing a little supplement... income. The cost of ... is only 50 cents per ye... tion is now nearly 10... nary commission indu... easiest and cheapest ... which to get subscriber... ticulars to The Sunn... Ga.
FOR SALE—Well estal... drug business. Invol... Drugs, care Constitut...
A LIVE, honest, en... stands well with t... trade in Atlanta and ... afford to give some of... on to a side line. W... right if he sees enoug... future to pay him. ... this paper.

ON CR...
WE SELL diamonds... jewelry, spectacles, ... and silver-plated wa... sponsible parties. Spe... to fine watch and ... Sain-Edwards Co., th... No. 5 Viaduct place... walk running from V... Broad st. bridge.

AUDITOR AND ...
INVESTIGATIONS ... furnished for the ... financing of commer... enterprises. W. J. ... building, Atlanta, G...

AUTOM...
AGENTS wanted fo... every important to... Alabama. Get in lin... American car. In... from now on. Olds... Ga., Dist. Agents for...

Constitution Want Ads

Are Sure Result-Bringers.

Price: 10 Cents Per Line.

Special Rates Given Contracts.

No "Ad." Taken for Less Than the Price of Three Lines.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

LEARN while you learn—Shorthand taught by mail by reporter of fifteen years experience; typewriter furnished. W. C. Massey, 1001 Prudential bldg., Atlanta.

ARE YOU SATISFIED with your present position and salary? If not, write us for plan and booklet. We have openings for managers, secretaries, advertising men, salesmen, bookkeepers, etc., paying from $1,000 to $10,000 a year. Technical, clerical and executive men of all kinds. High grade exclusively. SHAPGOODS (Inc.), Pennsylvania bldg., 1901 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. Offices in New York, Chicago and 12 other cities.

WANTED—Young men and ladies to learn telegraphy and R. R. accounting. We operate six schools. Indorsed by all railroads. Day and night sessions. Morse School of Telegraphy, Viaduct Place, Atlanta.

WE need 10 first-class map salesmen to handle magnificent line of new government survey maps; splendid proposition; state experience. Hudgins Co., Atlanta, Ga

WITH view to mutual benefit, a widow wishes to make the acquaintance of bachelor who is experienced in hotel business. Address "Sincerely," care Constitution.

WANTED—A young colored boy for cleaning up office, washing glass, etc. Apply Sou. Engraving Co., 2d floor Constitution building.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade. Few weeks completes. Positions guaranteed, tools donated, diplomas granted. $12 to $15 weekly paid graduates. Can earn all expenses before finishing. Write for catalogue. Moler Barber College, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Man to take charge of woodworking department in up-to-date foundry and machine shop. Must be well up in modern methods and most of all a hustler. Address "S. and O.," care Constitution.

SITUATIONS WANTED — MALE.

WANTED—Position by Savannah young man, having eight years' experience in fancy grocery business. Would like to locate in Atlanta. Address S. I. D., care this paper.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

AN expert stenographer can find work in a delightful place for summer. Address immediately, Shorter College, Rome, Ga.

"MEDITATION WALTZES," that soft, sweet, dreamy, fascinating melody; you know the effect; autograph edition 25c. F. W. Hoss & Co., Atlanta.

WANTED—SALESMEN.

WANTED—Limited number of A1 salesmen; straight salary; position permanent. Address, with references, Wholesale, care Constitution.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—Canvassers for THE SUNNY SOUTH in every Georgia town and also in the towns of all other southern states. A splendid opportunity for women wanting a little supplementary "pin money" income. The cost of The Sunny South is only 50 cents per year and its circulation is now nearly 100,000. Extraordinary commission inducements and the easiest and cheapest fireside paper for which to get subscribers. Write for particulars to The Sunny South, Atlanta, Ga.

AGENTS in every city in Alabama, South Carolina and Georgia for a fast selling and useful household article; good money in this; write for particulars. P. O. Box 507, Atlanta, Ga.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for a first-class advertising solicitor that is well acquainted with the newspapers and other publications of this district, to introduce a line of special features in connection with the circulation department. Good compensation for time required. Address F. W. Walsh, Publication Department, 52 East 19th street, New York City

WANTED—Canvassers for THE SUNNY SOUTH in every Georgia town and also in the towns of all other southern states. A splendid opportunity for women wanting a little supplementary "pin money" income. The cost of The Sunny South is only 50 cents per year and its circulation is now nearly 100,000. Extraordinary commission inducements and the easiest and cheapest fireside paper for which to get subscribers. Write for particulars to The Sunny South, Atlanta, Ga.

AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT.

INVESTIGATIONS made and reports furnished for the reorganization and financing of commercial and corporation enterprises. W. J. Dibble, 609 Gould building, Atlanta, Ga.

AUTOMOBILES.

AGENTS wanted for the Oldsmobile in every important town in Georgia and Alabama. Get in line for the best selling American car. Immediate deliveries from now on. Oldsmobile Co., Atlanta, Ga., Dist. Agents for Ga. and Ala.

PERSONAL.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE—For the cure of Whiskey, Opium, Morphine, Cocaine, Tobacco and Cigarette Habits. 235 Capitol ave. Everything new and first-class.

WE are headquarters in Atlanta for making all kinds of newspaper cuts, such as zinc etchings and half-tones. All work guaranteed to be as represented. Address Southern Engraving Company, Atlanta, Ga., 2d floor Constitution bldg.

WANTED—Canvassers for THE SUNNY SOUTH in every Georgia town and also in the towns of all other southern states. A splendid opportunity for women wanting a little supplementary "pin money" income. The cost of The Sunny South is only 50 cents per year and its circulation is now nearly 100,000. Extraordinary commission inducements and the easiest and cheapest fireside paper for which to get subscribers. Write for particulars to The Sunny South, Atlanta, Ga.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES—We can furnish classified lists of farmers, doctors, lawyers, merchants, county officials, ministers, newly-married couples, babies, new business houses, names of people building houses, electric light plants, water works, bridges or barns, Press clippings of every conceivable nature from all the weekly and daily newspapers. Send for prices. Harrison's Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Austell bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

OLD HATS made new, 35c. up. Latest styles. Out-of-town orders solicited. Acme Hatters, 29 1-2 Marietta st.

TWO days' free treatment except cost of material to stop hair from falling out. Piedmont Hair Dressing Parlors.

HELLO! BILL, WHAT IS KIOLA? IT IS THE BEST DRINK ON EARTH." LOOKS GOOD, TASTES BETTER, IS THE BEST.

JAPANESE parasols, umbrellas and lanterns for lawn parties, etc., rented at low rates. Delbridge & Rice, 95 Peachtree.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

HANDSOME half-tones made on short notice by the Southern Engraving Co., Atlanta, 2nd floor Constitution bldg.

LADIES' COLUMN.

THE No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson is rapid, light running and noiseless; one-third faster than any other. Office 71 Whitehall. Bell 'phone 480.

FOR the best home-made bread, pastry and cakes go to Manson's Bakery, 91 Peachtree st.

$2 PER MONTH rent only for the light-running, noiseless No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson. Bell 'phone 480. Office 71 Whitehall.

SEWING MACHINES.

NEW and second-hald sewing machines; parts, supplies, renting, repairing. Roberts Bros., 160 Whitehall.

PALMISTRY.

SWANHILD, world-famed scientific Palmist; exponent of the occult forces of nature; mystified are they who call on this gifted woman; no matter what trouble you have, come; she will guide you; everything private and confidential. Hours, 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. 26 E. Ellis street.

MEDICAL.

WE HAVE a certain and everlasting cure for syphilis and all syphilitic troubles. Write for booklet of testimonials, etc., H. H. H. Co., Atlanta, Ga.

DR. EDMONDSON'S Tansy, Pennyroyal and Cotton Root Pills, a safe and reliable treatment for painful and suppressed menstruation. Irregularities and obstructions. Trial box by mail 50c. Frank Edmondson & Bro., Mfg. Chemists, 14 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—Young couple desires to rent part of flat, furnished or unfurnished, in walking distance; both engaged in educational work; references exchanged. Address G. W., care Constitution.

WANTED—Two or three unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping, in walking distance, by young couple of culture and refinement. In writing, give price, description and location; references exchanged. Address E. M., care Constitution.

WANTED—BOARDERS.

BOARDERS WANTED—Large delightful rooms, with good table board, in a select home. 368 Peachtree.

JOB PRINTING.

FOR THE BEST IN PRINTING SEE J. P. CARR PRINTING COMPANY, 43 SOUTH BROAD STREET. WE GET YOUR WORK OUT PROMPTLY. BOTH 'PHONES. WEDDING INVITATIONS OUR SPECIALTY.

WE are specialists in the job printing business, and do that high-class of work at the least possible cost, that few, if any other, printers do in the southern states. Call and see us or write for samples. W. R. Bean & Co., 12 1-2 N. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

GENERAL POULTRY SUPPLIES.

IT'S A FACT that you can get anything in the way of Poultry Supplies, Feeds, etc., from G. H. Brodnax, sou. agt. Cypher's Incubator Company, 30 S. Broad st.

BICYCLE SUNDRIES & REPAIRS

LARGEST wholesale and retail bicycle supply house in the south. Alexander-Elyea Company.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

SOUTHERN DYE AND CLEANING WORKS, main office 38 North Forsyth street. Skillful, prompt and reliable.

FOR SALE — MISCELLANEOUS.

FOX terrier pups, $10 up, from prize winning thoroughbreds. Full pedigrees; 7 studs. Belvidere Kennels, Ponce de Leon or 78 Peachtree.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, two million feet of pine timber, situated about 3 miles west of West Point, Ga. Call on or communicate with E. J. Smith, Sylacauga, Ala.

FOR SALE—A perfectly new adding machine half price. Screw door; time lock, safe. Avisiable typewriter, new and up to date everything; cash or terms. Address Small Bank, care Constitution.

SAVE money by buying your furniture and stoves from C. H. Mason; cash or credit, 6 and 8 W. Mitchell.

HULLS, bulk or sacked; flour, corn, oats and hay, car lots on hand. Sou. Flour and Grain Co., 612 Peters bldg. Tel. 398.

FOR SALE—Gas stoves, in perfect condition; guaranteed to do good work. Come and see. M. H. Abbott, 159 Marietta st.

PARTIES wishing cuts for catalogue and high class printing can find them in our establishment. We make the finest half-tones and zinc etchings. For prices and further information, address Southern Engraving Co., Atlanta, Ga., second floor Constitution building.

WE ARE especially prepared to make newspaper cuts. In order that a half-tone may show up well in the newspaper it must be made especially for printing of that character. Our newspaper half-tones receive the highest praise by publishers generally. For prices and further information, address the Southern Engraving Company, Atlanta, Ga., second floor Constitution building.

'PHONE 1920—58 N. Broad street—If you want furniture, musical instruments or household goods packed and shipped, or refinished or repaired. P. H. Snook.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CATHCART TRANSFER moves, stores, packs and ships H. H. goods, pianos, etc. 39 N. Forsyth st., B. 'phone 1450, Atlanta, 164.

WATCHES repaired at my shop run and keep time. My watchmakers are the best in the south. J. W. Boone, 4 Peachtree st.

OUR engraving plant is complete. We are specially fitted for making half-tones of the finest quality. The product of our factory is as fine as can be turned out in the east or west. For prices and particulars address Southern Engraving Company, Atlanta, Ga., second floor Constitution building.

SOUTHERN ENGRAVING CO., second floor, Constitution building, Atlanta, conducts the best equipped engraving plant in the south.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—To buy typewriter standard make, roll-top desk, cash register. If you have either, address "Cash," care Constitution.

NOTICE.

Bids will be received up to and including August 15, 1904, for the construction of building, foundations, etc., labor and material, plans and specifications for which will be found on file at the office of the city engineer, Atlanta, Ga. State time required for this work. The shortness of time for completion of work will be considered as well as the bid. Address all bids to the undersigned. Decarie Manufacturing Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

LEO FRESH'S OLD CURIOSITY SHOP AND AUCTION ROOM.

78 and 84 North Broad Street.

Bell Phone 3207. Standard 1549.

THE only place in this city where you can dispose of all kinds of merchandise, second-hand furniture bought, sold or exchanged. Positively pay more for good furniture than any other dealer and sell for less. Antique mahogany furniture a specialty. Regular furniture auction sales every Tuesday and Friday.

LEO FRESH, Auctioneer.

LOST.

LOST—A black Cocker Spaniel Sunday morning near Aragon hotel. Finder return to Mrs. Eugene DeMontreville, Aragon, and get reward.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

SAUNDERS & MORRIS, successors to Girardeau & Saunders, No. 5 S. Broad st. Get our weekly rent bulletin and sale list. Tenants moved free; see contract.

FOR RENT—Houses, stores, offices and rooms in any part of the city. Call and we will take you to see anything on our list. M. L. Thrower, renting agent, 39 North Forsyth street.

GET our weekly rent bulletin giving descriptions of everything to rent. We move tenants free; see notice. John J. Woodside, renting agent, 50 North Broad street.

FOR RENT—Five-room cottage, has never been occupied, located one block of car line at College Park. Excellent inside finish with all conveniences, good water. Price $15 per month. Apply No. 219 Century bldg.

FOR RENT—FLATS.

THE WELLINGTON apartment house, Ivy and Houston streets. One five and six-room suit for rent. New and up to date. W. J. Bialock.

FOR RENT—HOTELS.

THE BALLARD House, located at 201 Peachtree st., has been thoroughly renovated from top to bottom, the same is now for rent. Apply to A. B. Ballard, Tampa, Fla., for particulars.

FOR RENT—DESK SPACE.

FOR RENT—Desk room, or tenant may use office desk. 313 Kiser bldg.

MARBLE AND GRANITE.

20 PER CENT discount on all monuments in stock. Cherokee Marble and Granite Works, Hunter st. and Piedmont ave., opposite capitol.

RAZORS CONCAVED AND HONED.

ALSO shears and cutlery sharpened and repaired. Mail orders promptly attended. Charles Vittur, 11 Marietta street.

SHOE REPAIRING.

NOTICE—Gwinn's shoe shops, opposite Piedmont hotel, on Luckie street, 59 1-2 E. Alabama street and 166 Whitehall. Best leather and finest work at cut prices.

WM. WILSON—FRESCO ARTIST.

Decorations from most elaborate fresco to plain tinting. Colored designs submitted on churches, court houses, theaters, residences, banks, etc. Out of town work a specialty. Surety Co.'s bond on all work. Bell 'phone 4364. 201-2-3 Gould bldg., Atlanta.

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE ATLANTA DISCOUNT CO., A RESPONSIBLE CONCERN MAKING LOANS. 817-818 CENTURY BUILDING.

MONEY loaned on real estate, 3 to 5 years, 6 per cent. Houses and lots; easy payments. John Carey, 18 E. Alabama.

MONEY supplied salaried people without security. Largest business, forty-eight principal cities. Tolman, 524 Austell building.

ATLANTA Banking and Savings Co., 216 Century bldg., buys purchase money notes. Loans on real estate. William J. Davis, cashier.

SPECIAL HOME FUNDS to lend; any amount, 4 1-2, 5 and 6 per cent. Write or call S. W. Carson, 6 1-2 S. Broad. tf

CHEAP local and eastern money for quick loans. Edwin P. Ansley, 6-8-10 E. Alabama street.

NOTES and mortgages negotiated on property in or near city. Call for terms. S. B. Turman, 16 S. Broad st.

WANTED—To obtain a loan of $3,000 from private source on perfect security. Will give 8 per cent, but no commission. Address Winner, this office.

WEYMAN & CONNORS, 827 Equitable building, have money to lend on city property at 5, 6 and 7 per cent. Money on hand for those desiring quick loans.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

J. W. GOLDSMITH & SON,
315 Century Bldg. 'Phone 3211.

Fronting the Grand Central union passenger station on Madison avenue, the storm center of improvement and future advancement, we have for sale a lot 25x100, at $225 per foot. This is $70 per foot less than 50 feet just south recently brought.

FOR SALE—Five room cottage in College Park. Brand new, never been occupied, wide verandas front and back. Good well water, cabinet mantels, all inside conveniences; easy terms. If you want a nice little home see the owner. 219 Century bldg.

FOR SALE—Cash or time, 8 per cent; 4,000 acres farm land; small or large lots; 1¼ miles Vidalia; three competing railroads. Leader & Rosonsky, Vidalia, Ga.

FOR SALE—For $550.00, one of the nicest close-in lots in College Park. Call Bell 'phone 284 East Point for information.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE.

HAVE client that sold $20,000 worth of property to railroad, near West End, he wants to reinvest in property, paying good interest in several pieces. Bargains only considered. Jno. D. Clayton, 228-229 Prudential bldg.

FOR SALE BY
C. H. GIRARDEAU & COMPANY.
5 South Broad Street.

$1,750 spot cash will buy a neat 5-room cottage, corner of Martin and Logan streets, within the ¾ mile circle; large lot; good elevation. Want to sell this week.

C. H. GIRARDEAU & CO.,
Bell 'Phone 2439.

HATS CLEANED.

BUSSEY cleans and reshapes Panamas and old hats, 26 years in the business in Atlanta. 28 1-2 Whitehall street.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

NO. 6 and No. 8 Remingtons, Smiths, Underwoods, Blicks, Yosts, Densmores knocked out by the No. 6 Williams. Sacrificed prices. Hardin Co

FURNITURE.

HIGHEST cash prices paid for second-hand furniture. Bargains in furniture at 102 S. Forsyth st. Bell 'phone 3559. C. C. Mason.

PLUMBING.

BELLINGRATH PLUMBING CO., 25 South Pryor. Bell 'phone 1192, Atlanta 784. All new work guaranteed one year.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.

GIVE us your order once and you will do it again. Phone 4236. Brown-McKinley Co., 27½ Alabama st.

FRUIT FARMS.
W. M. Scott & Co., 72 N. Broad Street.

83 acres, ¼ mile from Ragsdale crossing, on W. and A. R. R., 12 miles from Atlanta; accommodation and dinner trains; 60 acres cleared; pretty 3-r. cottage in beautiful grove, 7-foot hall; stables, barns, etc.; 5,000 Elberta 4 to 6 years old, 1,000 assorted pears, cherries, etc., 75 select grapes, 10 select pecans, 8 chestnuts; 12 acres choice rich bottom land, springs and well, nice home, flowers, etc. This place cost over $6,000. We will exchange it for city property or sell it part cash and part time, at big bargain this week. Come and see us.

90-acre farm, 1½ miles from Symrna, 4 miles this side of Marietta, ¼ mile from new electric line; 60 acres cleared, 14 acres rich bottom, 30 acres in choice timber; R. F. D. mail; one of the best farms in Cobb county. Owner dead; widow must sell; make finest kind of fruit and chicken farm. Only $2,000.

Suburban Lots—Beauties, on the river car line, at $200. Choice neighborhood, $10 down and $10 per month.

Near Water Works—5-room cottage, large lot, $1,200; $50 cash, $16 2-3 per month.

W. M. SCOTT & CO.,
72 N. Broad St.

Rameau and the Dog.

Many eccentricities are pardoned in musical geniuses, especially by those who do not suffer from them. Unfortunately the object of a musician's wrath is quite apt to be unable to appreciate why he has offended.

One can fancy the possessor of the untrained voice who figures in the following story thinking hard things of the celebrated composer, Rameau.

One day Rameau, while calling on a lady, fixed a stern glance on a little dog who sat in her lap and was barking good naturedly. Suddenly Rameau seized the poor little fellow and threw him out of the window.

"What is the matter?" asked the hostess, much alarmed.

"He barked false!" said Rameau indignantly.

The Dark o' the Moon.

Sometimes de mos' religious pusson totes de sharpes' razzer.

"T'aint no use talkin', dar's some niggahs jes natchully bawn wid gole teef in dey mouf'.

I got my 'pinion uv er gemman whut-ull pass er fince er fryin' size chi'ens, 'thout tekin' one ur two uv em home ter his fambly!

"Ef I practused whut I preaches," retorted Mistah Jackson, the spiritual leader in the Zion church, to his angry wife, "whut 'ud us do fer er livin'? Jes' suggest some way, will yez?"

Quatrains.

I.

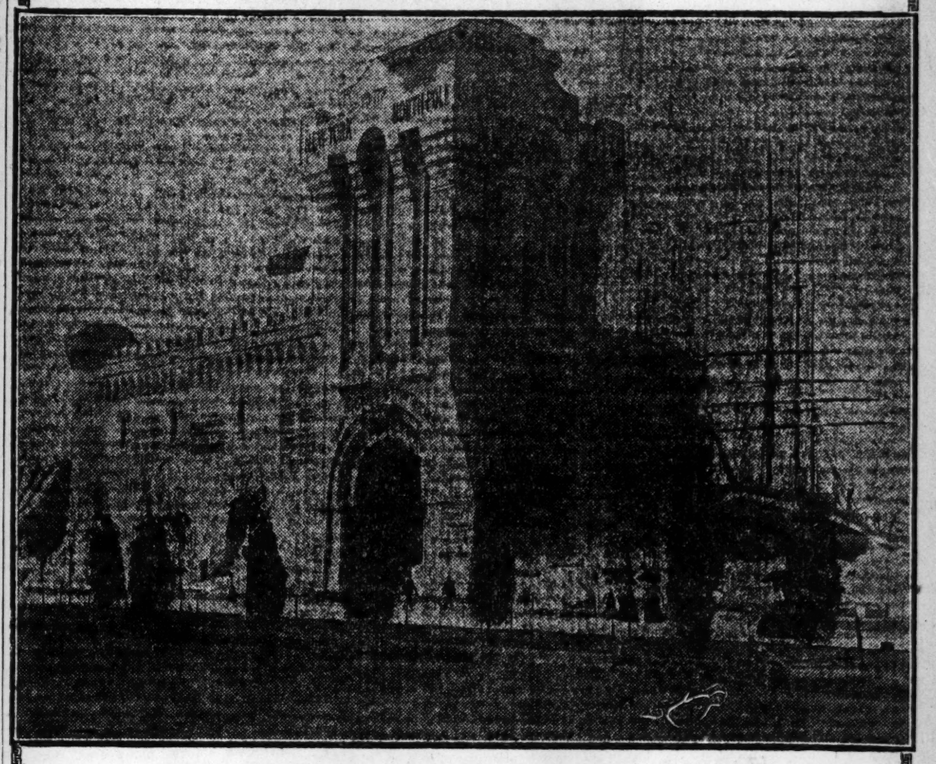
The red rose hath a lover
And her heart he hath won.
See how he bends above her,
The noon-day sun!

II.

The stars are all bright solitaires
In the pawnshop of the skies,
Maybe every maiden wears
A diamond when she dies.

Pleasure Trips at World's Fair

WHEN the Exposition visitor is weary of tramping, he can choose any one of the several diverting trips, where he can sit at ease and travel to interesting points at home and abroad. For instance, he can see Galveston before and after the great flood; he can enter Battle Abbey and witness the great land battle at Gettysburg, the great sea fight at Manila, and Custer's last charge; or, if inclined to adventure, he can go for a voyage "From New York to the North Pole."



FANCY yourself on a staunch vessel steaming out of New York harbor, past the Battery, Governor's Island, the Bartholdi statue, Staten Island; out through the narrows and up to the frozen north, which has tempted so many brave spirits. At last you find yourself among the mighty icebergs which threaten to crush the little craft. It is

Interesting, Instructive, Inspiring

And not alone these *pleasure trips*, but all other features of the Fair which are most *interesting, instructive,* and *inspiring,* are pictured and told about in

That **Superb Series of Photographic Reproductions** The **Forest City World's Fair Art Portfolios**

These beautiful art-views (there are 480 of them) taken by the official photographer of the Exposition, and the vivid descriptive matter written by Secretary Stevens of the Fair, will beguile many an hour and afford much useful knowledge. The views will be highly prized and much enjoyed by old and young alike. The series of 30 parts (you should secure them all) will prove

A Delight to Every Member of the Family

Affording equal enjoyment to those who visit the Fair and to those who do not.

How to Get the Views

These superb reproductions, which will constitute a complete souvenir and record of the Exposition, are not distributed by us as a matter of profit, but rather to please our readers. Although the regular price is 25 cents, we place the entire series within the reach of every reader at

Only 10c a Part,

to cover the cost of HANDLING, WRAPPING, ADDRESSING, MAILING, ETC. Simply cut out the coupon at the right and bring or send to us with ten cents and any part issued will be delivered or mailed to you at once. Call on or address

Fill out this Coupon and bring or send to us, with 10 CENTS, as indicated below.

"FOREST CITY" COUPON

BE SURE TO STATE WHICH PART YOU WISH

.....1904.

PUBLISHERS THE CONSTITUTION, ATLANTA, GA.

Enclosed herewith find TEN CENTS to cover cost of postage and expense of mailing Part No. ..... of "THE FOREST CITY," series of World's Fair Views, to which I am entitled as one of your readers.

Name.....

P. O.....State.....

SEND ONE COUPON AND 10C FOR EACH PART DESIRED

THE CONSTITUTION, PORTFOLIO DEPARTMENT, Atlanta, Ga.

A. F. LIEBMAN,
Real Estate and Renting Agent,
No. 28 Peachtree St.

Want offers on the following lots:

Lindon avenue, near Fort street, 44 by 125 to alley.

Corner Cherokee and Atlanta avenues, 100 by 160 to alley.

Corner Crew and Love streets, 81 by 190 to alley.

Rawson street, near Central avenue, 50 by 150.

Jackson street lot, between Houston and Cain streets.

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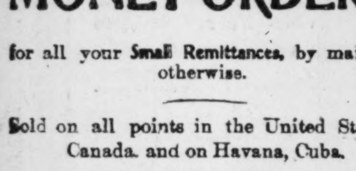
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4. Never ask where an article can be had, nor the price.
5. Always give your full name and address. If you do not wish your name published, say so, and initials only will be printed.
6. Carefully file this page for future reference and before writing examine your file to see if it has not been already answered.
7. Look ahead and send in your inquiries early. Do not expect us to "answer in next paper." The editor must hand in his copy a week before the paper is published.
8. Address all inquiries and communications for this department to

THE CONSTITUTION,
(F. and F. Department.)

DIVERSIFIED FARMING AND SOWING WHEAT.

Very much has been written and said about diversified farming, and especially by that class of incidental or occasional writers and speakers on agriculture who do not pretend to know anything about the practical business of farming. But there are those also who do understand something of the underlying principles and are familiar with the every day details of the subject, and yet they join in the often unreasoning and unreasonable cry: "Diversify, diversify," as if the success of the individual farmer as well as the upward and onward progress of the farming interests of the country depended upon the extent to which each farmer multiplies the number and variety of his crops and divides his time and energies between them.

Some insist that the farmer should produce on his own farm everything that he needs, as far as possible, putting no bounds nor limitations except utility or necessity and practicability.

We often hear it insisted that everything in the form of food that goes on the farmer's table should be grown on the farm of the owner, if it be possible to do so.

Such advisers mean well and their advice is very often productive of good to the cause and of decided advantage of the farmer who follows it in a "modified sense." The history of the use of the word diversification in the sense in which we are discussing it, that is, its popular use by writers and speakers may probably be traced back to the practice of the "all wheat farmers" of the middle west and the "all corn" farmers of the great "corn belt," many of whose farms, rich as they were by nature, were rapidly deteriorating under such a system. I believe the term was but little, if at all, used in the south. It came into use immediately after the war, when the speculative planting of cotton was first entered into, to the neglect of corn, hay and other provision crops. "Before the war" farmers in the south, with hardly an exception, raised their own supplies. It was a more or less fixed habit. The exceptions were chiefly made up of those who had fallen into the habit of buying western bacon for the use of their slaves. Corn was generally produced by every farmer in reasonable abundance. It was at least the purpose of every farmer to "make plenty of corn."

Wheat used also to be a common crop. Nearly every farmer regularly sowed a good sized field to wheat. In some sections of the south it was a staple crop, grown for market. "Merchant mills," as flouring mills were usually called, were to be found in every county in the hill and mountain regions of the south Atlantic and eastern gulf states—not Mississippi.

Now, we grow but little wheat in the section just referred to and rely for flour on the great northwestern wheat fields, and flouring mills of the northwest. The opening up of the prairie regions and the building of numerous competing lines of railway has enabled the western miller to lay down flour to the southern consumer cheaper than it can be produced by the latter.

For one I believe that there are but few farms in the southern part of the cotton belt on which it is advisable to sow wheat, and I do not hesitate to say so. I usually say that a farmer who has a large family of children and they are all very fond of biscuit—corn bread "sorter scratches their throats"—and whose soil is particularly well suited to wheat, that farmer may very properly sow a sufficient area to produce a home supply of flour. Other farmers would, in my opinion do better to sow oats, rye and barley for stock feeding, sell enough oats and rye to pay for their flour and let wheat alone. An oat crop fills exactly the same place in a system of rotation, and is a more reliable and less expensive crop if properly sown.

R. J. REDDING.

FARM CORRESPONDENCE.

NETTLE RASH OR SURFEIT OF OX.

S. F. Bowden, Ellsville, Miss.—I have an ox 9 years old now. Three years ago there would appear small knots on the back of hams and sides of neck at times. Now one almost covers the fleshy part of ham; is not sore; does not lame him; appears only in the skin; disappears in one or two days; eats hearty; in good condition; does not have certain time to come. Any information through The Constitution will be greatly appreciated.

Answer—This disease is called nettle rash or surfeit, and is characterized by sudden patches or raised skin from the size of a nickel to as large as the hand. They come and go very suddenly, appearing at another place on the body. These are usually accompanied by a good deal of itching. Derangements of the digestive organs are the most common causes, and it is apt to occur when the animal is first turned into pasture in the spring. Give 1 1-2 pounds of Epsom salts dissolved in one-half gallon of water as a drench. Give soft, easily digested food twice a day with a solution of one-half pound of common cooking soda in 1 gallon of water. If persistent in its tendency mix equal weights of cream of tartar, sulphur and saltpeter and give one tablespoonful in the feed three times a day. If the case becomes chronic, give 1 tablespoonful of Fowler's solution of arsenic in the drinking water once a day.

ECZEMA OF MARE.

S. L. L., St. Francisville, La.—I have a mare about 9 years old that has some kind of an itch. It appeared last year about the beginning of summer about the head. I washed her head with brine, also with copperas water. In the fall all signs disappeared. She quit rubbing or scratching and I saw no more of it until this summer, when she began to rub her head, sometimes rubbing the skin off, from which exuded a small quantity of yellow water, tinged with blood. I have tried all the remedies prescribed by the local horse doctors. I gave her 5 or 6 ounces of Fowler's solution, washed her head (it now appears on her legs from knee down) with copperas water, brine, creoline, in water with animal soap, carbolic soap, given her international stock food and several other kinds of horse powder, but nothing seems to do any good. I was told not to give her sulphur, as she is with foal. The itch does not seem to be catching, as no other horse is affected with it and all are in same stable. Can you tell me what to do for her that will make a cure? By so doing you will much oblige.

Answer—You have possibly tried too many remedies or failed to persist in any one long enough. Try this treatment: One ounce each of aloes, ginger and carbonate of soda, all pulverized and stirred into half pint of boiling water; then add half pint of cold water and give as a drench, at one dose. When the above has operated, pulverize and mix 4 ounces each of copperas and saltpeter and divide into twenty-four doses. Give one dose in a small bran mash twice daily. Wash the skin with one ounce of carbonate of potash in a quart of water, rub well in; then wash off with warm water and keep the animal sheltered and warm until dry. You may give, as a further tonic, after the above course, 1 ounce of Fowler's solution of arsenic in a bran mash once a day for a month and wash the skin as directed whenever itching is troublesome.

RYE AS A COVER CROP IN COTTON.

T. W. W., Glover, Ala.—Would it pay me to sow rye or something in my cotton the last plowing or any time that it required sowing for winter pasture? If you suggest a grass I would not like to sow something that would be troublesome to get rid of. The reason that I mention rye I heard my father say that he knew a farmer that sowed rye in his cotton for winter pasture. I would want to plow it up next spring when I get ready to break land for cotton again.

Would it be best to sow broadcast or drill in the middle of cotton rows? The land will make from five hundred to fifteen hundred pounds seed cotton per acre. Hill land. If this will work it seems like killing three birds with one stone. It would help to keep the land from washing and be a help as winter pasture and turned under next spring would be a help as a fertilizer. Any suggestions you may give will be highly appreciated.

Answer—Rye does very well as a cover crop and for winter grazing, sown in the cotton field, but, according to my experience, it should not be sown so early as the last plowing of cotton. If August should prove to be showery—especially toward the last—it will do well; but you are well aware that the latter half of August is sometimes very dry and hot, and September—the whole of it—is usually quite dry. A special plowing about the last week in August would be the idea. Do not make the mistake of sowing too little seed. One bushel per acre on pretty good land is not too much; and on poor land the grazing will not amount to much. Exercise your own judgment as to sowing broadcast or in one furrow in the center of the middle. The latter plan would enable you to fertilize it to better advantage, and would require much less seed. Moreover concentrated in rows would enable the animals to graze it more easily. The rye would be more help in preventing washing and in conserving soluble plant food than as a pasture. But you ought to plant that land in corn.

SETTING OUT AN ORCHARD.

J. S. Daniels, Talladega, Ala.—I want to set out an orchard. Will you please tell me where I can get good peach trees for planting; also, something about fertilizers to be used, etc. When is the correct time to put out young trees?

Answer—There must be quite a number of nurserymen in your own state who make a specialty of supplying peach and other fruit trees for planting. I can not advertise them in a published reply to an inquiry. Any time from date of the first killing frost in the fall until March 1 will do for setting out the trees—and even later than March 1. The best months are December, January and February. I presume a majority of the fruit trees in the south are "set out" during the month of February. For the first three years, or until the trees commence to bloom, nothing is better as a fertilizer than good stable manure, well rotted. It may be mixed with the soil around the tree, or simply spread on top the ground close around the tree. In the absence of stable manure, the next best and most convenient fertilizer is cotton meal, one or two pounds per tree, applied in two concentric circles and 2 feet from the tree and worked into the ground shallow. If the seasons are good you may make one or two intercultural applications of one pound of meal each at three and six weeks after the leaves put out.

The second year any standard, well ammoniated complete fertilizer will answer, such as would do for cotton, applying three pounds per tree. For the third and subsequent years a special mixture of 300 pounds of high-grade acid phosphate, 100 pounds of muriate of potash and 100 pounds of cotton meal, may be applied at the rate of 5 pounds to each tree, to be scattered over the surface of the early plowed ground in February and worked in with a harrow or pronged hoe.

LUCERNE (ALFALFA.)

J. W. Allen, Maben, Miss.—What I want to know is about that alfalfa. (1) Must the land be bedded as for cotton, or planted on a flat surface (2) Must the seeds be dropped in hills or thrown all along the rows like sorghum seed? (3) Does it need to be thinned; if so, how far apart? (4) How deep should the seeds be covered? (5) Can the seed be procured at most any good seed house, say from Alexander, of Augusta, Ga.? (6) Is topping cotton of any benefit as to a better yield and early maturity? If so, when is the propper time for topping? Some say the full moon in August, others say from the 4th to the 8th of August. What does R. J. Redding say?

Answer—If you will refer to my editorial on lucerne or alfalfa in The Constitution of July 18, you will find that I advised that the seeds be sown exactly as rutabaga turnips are sown, rows 24 to 30 inches apart. Sow the seeds continuously in shallow furrows and cover about one-half inch deep, pressing the loose soil over the seed. A Planet, Jr., hand seed sower does the work perfectly. About 10 pounds of seed, carefully drilled, will be sufficient for an acre. No thinning out will be required. The plants will thin themselves—so to speak. Lucerne seed (or alfalfa) are kept for sale by all regular seedsmen in the south, and have been for many years. In regard to topping cotton, please see reply to inquiry under that title from "M. F. C.," elsewhere on this page. The "moon" has nothing to do with the different operations of planting, cultivating, etc. It is high time that such superstitions should be laid away in the garrets of the past as forgotten nonsense.

1. VETCH ON SANDY LAND. 2. ALFALFA IN FLORIDA.

T. M. M., Galloway, Fla.—(1) Please give me your opinion of vetch for growing on this sandy land, middle south Florida. (2) What is meant by sand vetch, is it specially adapted to sandy soil? Which kind is best to grow here, if it will grow in this state? Does it reseed itself like beggarweed? Does it require fertilizing and what kind? Does it make a good grazing crop for hogs? Will it do to pasture on while growing? (2) Will alfalfa or lucerne grow here? How far apart should the seed be planted?

Answer—(1) I know of no reason why vetch should not succeed as well in Florida as it would anywhere. It is a fall, winter and spring growing plant, coming up from the seeds in early fall and producing seed and dying down completely in May. I am not able to say which kind—hairy vetch or common vetch—would do better in south Florida. Hairy vetch and "sand vetch" are the same. It reseeds itself in May (or earlier in your climate) if stock be taken off a month before blooming time. I believe the hairy vetch would afford excellent and abundant and most nutritious grazing all winter in your climate. Fertilizing is not required if the land be fairly good. Acid phosphate and muriate of potash, three-fourths of the first to one-fourth of the latter, and 200 or 300 pounds per acre. One bushel of seed per acre, costing $6 to $7 per bushel. (2) Lucerne (or alfalfa) finds a most congenial home in Florida, and, I presume, it would afford plentiful mowings the year round with you. Rows 24 to 30 inches apart. Sow like turnips, cover one-half inch and do not thin.

"TOPPING" COTTON.

M. F. C., Fayetteville, Tenn.—Do you think it will pay to top cotton where it grows very rank and tall from 6 to 8 feet? If so, when? By so doing do you think it would make it fruit heavier and open earlier? Don't worry about a Tennesseean asking about cotton, for I have grown the crop to advantage for the past nineteen years. Always planting 3 acres of corn to 1 of cotton and adding one more sow and pigs to my herd for the benefit of my Alabama and Georgia friends.

Answer—I have frequently expressed the opinion, based on repeated, carefully conducted tests, that it does not pay to "top" cotton, one year with another. Some years and under some conditions of soil and plant topping results in an increased yield if done at the right time. But in the majority of the tests made the yield was decreased. One can never know long enough in advance, if he may know at all, whether the conditions are going to be such as would justify topping or not. In other words, the results are too uncertain. Hence I advise against topping. I was aware that cotton has long been successfully grown in middle and west Tennessee and have never—that I can recall—"thrown off" on Tennessee farmers for growing it.

A BOLL WEEVIL WAIL FROM TEXAS.

W. H. Bellamy, Dyer, Tex.—I have been reading for many years with interest the Farm and Farmers' page of your weekly writings and am always glad to receive a new number. I am a farmer and own a small farm with about 200 acres in cultivation. I have been fighting boll weevils for the past seven years; have tried various ways to head him off, but still he is here and today he has destroyed one of the most promising crops we have had for years. My eastern brothers need not fear the Texas crop any longer, as it is impossible for us to raise a half crop. We planted this year all kinds of seeds from Texas to Virginia and had a promising crop ten days ago. But today it is a thing of the past and we feel today like if we pay our grocery bill we are doing well. Cotton production is bound to decrease with us regardless of price. The day is at hand when we will work 10 acres to the man instead of 30 and will diversify and raise other products instead of cotton. We have the soil and climate and can live without so much cotton. The great Guatemalan ant is in my adjoining county and I predict that in a short while he will be a thing to get rid of instead of fostering and breeding him. It will take 10 acres to the bale in southwest Texas and I fear that this be a good say all over the state.

Comment—I extend hearty sympathy in behalf of our correspondents' "brothers in the east." It is to be hoped that the prospect for future cotton production in Texas is not so bad as feared. The Guatemalan ant has not yet had a fair chance. Moreover, the future may reveal that the boll weevil invasion, after all, was not an unmixed evil. I have great confidence in the final outcome of intelligent efforts to discover a check to the evil. "Let us live in hope if we die in despair."

SPASMODIC OR CRAMP COLIC.

R. F., Manchester, Tenn.—Please diagnose the following symptoms and state what the trouble is, if infectious or contagious, and give full treatment and a preventative, to use for other horses, if there is one. First symptom denotes colic, rolling, stretching, getting up, then drop down in a minute, then act and look as though asleep and at ease. When made to get up shows signs of being in pain, looks back occasionally at flank or back. Has spasms of rolling and kicking, then quiet as though asleep, while lying down. Breathing spasmodic, ears, nose and feet cold, as are legs to the knees. Throat swollen at the head, pulse irregular, some fever, lungs rattle some, windpipe jumps or throbs at intervals; barrel bloated a little, bowels constipated, tries to urinate, but passes no urine, will walk around in a half squat, frequently standing for that purpose, but no urine is passed. Uretha seems much redder than natural. Has been fed corn on cob and shelled and a few new oats right lately, in this proportion, 2 quarts corn, 1 quart oats at a feed, three feeds per day. Roughage, hay, straw and sheaf oats. Has good well water to drink, but will neither eat nor drink today. Is kept up, but allowed a half hour at sun down to graze in barn lot. This mare was brought from Indiana in September, 1903; has been in good health and spirits until this morning. Is used as a work horse and occasionally driven not to exceed 10 miles in one day. Please answer in next issue of The Weekly Constitution.

Answer—This seems to be a typical case of spasmodic or cramp colic, as distinguished from flatulent or wind colic. This form of colic is produced by a contraction or spasm of a portion of the small intestines. It may be caused by indigestible food; large drinks of cold water when the animal is warm; driving a heated horse through a deep stream; cold rains; drafts of cold air. It is more frequently met with in highbred, nervous horses than in coarse, lymphatic ones.

The symptoms are as follows: Spasmodic colic always begins suddenly. If feeding the horse is seen to stop abruptly, stamp impatiently and probably look back. The pain soon becomes more acute and this is shown by pawing, suddenly lying down, rolling and getting up. There is then an interval of ease; he will resume feeding and appear to be entirely well. In a little while the pains return and increase in severity, and then pass off again. As the attack progresses these intervals of ease become shorter and shorter and the pain may become almost continuous. The animal evinces the most intense pain; will throw himself down, roll over and over, jump up, whirl about, strike with the front feet, steam and sweat and make frequent attempts to urinate. But a small quantity of water is passed at a time and this is due to the fact that the bladder is so frequently emptied.

Remedies: Chloral hydrate is probably the best. Give 1 ounce at a dose in 1 pint of water. Be certain to dilute it, as it is an irritant. A common and good remedy is 2 ounces each of sulphuric ether and laudanum in half pint of linseed oil. Another is 2 ounces each of sulphuric ether and alcohol in 1 pint of water. If nothing else is at hand give half pint of whisky in hot water. If relief is not obtained in one hour from any of the above doses it or another one may be repeated. Clothe the body warmly so as to induce sweating. If the colic is due to irritants in the bowels the cure is not complete until there shall be given a cathartic of 1 ounce of aloes or 1 pint of linseed oil. Injections of warm, soapy water or salt water are helpful, say from 3 to 6 quarts at a time, lukewarm. Possibly the attack, in this case, was caused by eating musty oats, a common cause. Care in feeding and in avoiding the causes specified is all that can be done.

1. SOWING OATS IN "OPEN FURROWS." 2. LIME AS A FERTILIZER.

M. W. H., Macon, Ga.—How many Appler oats do you plant to the acre and how many rye. Please tell me if it will do a growing crop of cotton, peas, sorghum good to put lime on it, either by plowing in between the rows or by broadcasting with a machine. Will lime hurt or damage plants used either way? Would it be best to put your lime on the growing crops now as you plant, or plow or put it in the ground in the fall? Do you consider your Appler oats better than rustproofs? What is the open furrow method of planting, and why is it preferable to a grain drill?

Answer—It is our practice to sow two bushels of Appler oats to the acre, sowing in open furrows. This gives fully as good a stand as four bushels sown in the ordinary way, and covered with a cutaway harrow. When sowing rye for producing grain, we sow three pecks to the acre when sowing on rich land, or if for soiling on highly fertilized land we sow not less than two bushels to the acre.

We have sold all of our rye to a local dealer. I would prefer to sell the oats straight out for the money.

I do not believe it will pay to apply ordinary lime as a fertilizer for growing a crop of cotton, peas, sorghum or anything else. Lime is not a fertilizer in the sense of supplying directly plant food for the crop. Its profitable use depends upon the chemical changes that it induces in the soil, and it should be applied in the early winter on a freshly plowed surface, at the rate of five to fifty bushels to the acre. The lime is used in the form of air-slacked lime. It is usual to put the quick lime in piles of four to five bushels, or less in a place over the field early in the fall, and allow it to air-slack, which it will do in the course of a few weeks. It will have then become fine and pulverulent and easily distributed. Bear in mind the first statement above, that lime is not used as an ordinary fertilizer, and cannot take its place.

The Appler oat is nothing more than a close selection from the original red rust-proof oat, made by a careful farmer more than twenty years ago, and we have kept them pure and improved them to some extent by selection during the last fourteen years. They have a small admixture of a black oat, which is not specially objectionable, as the black oat is a very good variety itself.

The open furrow method consists in first breaking the land broadcast with a two-horse plow, then harrow with a cutaway until smooth, then plant the oats in open furrows 16 to 18 inches apart; such furrows as may be made with a 5-inch shovel attached to one of your Mr. Gantt's fertilizer and seed distributor. We do not use any coverer at all; but rely upon the loose soil falling in, to cover first the oats, which are distributed through the forward spout, and then the fertilizer which is distributed through the rear spout of the machine. By this plan the oats come up in the bottom of a furrow two or three inches below the general surface of the soil, and the result will be that the plants will not be killed by the severest freezes that occur in this country. I have more than once written upon the history of this open furrow method of sowing oats; how we tested it for several years in direct competition with the ordinary method of harrowing in the seed. In the severe freeze which occurred February 13, 1899, when the thermometer registered 7 degrees below zero, oats sown in this way were seriously injured; but not to such an extent as made it necessary to resow, and we made 40 bushels to the acre, notwithstanding the impaired stand. I then published bulletin 44, detailing the method and advising farmers to adopt it. A great many farmers took my advice and have verified the results we secured.

A grain drill does not leave the oats in furrows sufficiently deep and open to secure the conditions necessary to protect the plants from winter killing. The grain drill lays its furrows 9 inches apart, and it is impossible to open furrows large enough when laid so close together.

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We will have vacated on September 1st, two excellent stores at above numbers. They are connecting and can be rented either together or separately. Each has a floor space of about 30 by 60 feet, are well lighted and have nice fronts. These stores are between Mitchell street and Trinity avenue, and are right in the center of fine grocery and market business.

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SCHEDULE—By leaving Atlanta on Southern Railway "Vestibule" at 12 o'clock connection is made next morning at Washington with "Colonial Express," arriving Boston 8:30 o'clock same evening, being only 32 hours Atlanta to Boston. Other trains via Southern leave 12:45 noon and 12:00 midnight.

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Special Notices.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

BAKER—The friends of Miss T... Baker, Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Alex... and family, Mrs. S. B. Spencer ... family and Miss Sallie Baker are in... vited to attend the funeral of ... Tilla Baker from her late resid... 257 Washington street, Monday af... noon, August 8, at 4 o'clock. T... following gentlemen will act as p... bearers and meet at the office of ... M. Patterson at 3:30 p. m.: Capt... W. A. Hansell, Mr. S. T. Spark... Captain Charles Hansell, Captain ... J. Dallas, Mr. Charles J. Martin, ... C. D. McKinney. The remains w... be placed in a receiving vault ... Oakland.

GATINS—The friends of Mr. John L. Gatins and Mr. Joseph Gatins and family are invited to attend the fun... eral of Mr. John L. Gatins today (Monday) at 4 p. m., from the Ch... of Immaculate Conception. The fol... lowing gentlemen are requested to act as pallbearers and meet at the office of H. M. Patterson at 3 p. m.: Messrs. E. H. Van Dyke, Ma... Amorous, Robert R. Otis, Will... Hickey, Alton Bradbury, Albert Hig... tower, Dr. George Brown and M... Joe Schmidt.

SHULHAFER—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Shulhafer and family, Mr. ... Mrs. David Kaufman and family, ... and Mrs. Leon Lieberman and family, Mrs. D. Rosenberger and family ... Mr. V. H. Kreigshaber and family ... invited to attend the funeral of Mr. A. E. Shulhafer today (Monday) ... 4 p. m., from the residence, ... South Forsyth street. Interment ... Oakland. Dr. D. Marx will officiate. The following nephews will act as pallbearers: Fred Kaufman, Al... Kaufman, Edgar Lieberman, Ike Lieb... erman, Joe Rosenberger, Wi... Kreigshaber.

MEETING NOTICE.

To the Officers and Members of At... lanta Council No. 660, Knights of Co... lumbus: You are requested to assemble at your council room, corner Peachtree and Marietta streets, at 3:30 o'clock ... the afternoon, Monday, August 8, ... the purpose of attending the funeral of Brother John L. Gatins, a charter mem... ber of Atlanta council, whose death oc... curred Saturday afternoon.

P. F. CLARKE, Grand Knight.
EUGENE WRIGLEY, Recorder.

MEETING NOTICE.

The officers and members of Branch ... C. K. of A., are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, J. L. Gatins, from Immaculate Conception church Monday 4 p. m.

J. J. DOONAN, President.
JOHN DOHERTY, Recording Secretary.

M. M. Mauck, 42 Peachtree Stre... Paints, paper, painting, paper-hanging.

WALL PAPER

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CASINO
PONCE DE LEON
TONIGHT—ALL THIS WEEK
THE CENTURY MINSTRELS
A Guaranteed Attraction. Splendid Si... gers. Nimble Dancers. Great Ol... of Specialties, Including the AMERI... CAN BIOGRAPH, presenting
THE GREAT TRAIN ROBBERY
A revelation in moving pictures.

PONCE DE LEON PARK
J·G·ROSSMAN·PREST
COME OUT
At Once and Put On
THE SMILE
That Won't Come Off.
Cool Breezes, Amusements
A Car a Minute.

On the Sawbuck Route.

(Joe Mitchell Chapple in National Magazine.)

The first term passed like a dream and the money appropriated for the expense of two terms passed likewise, until on the bitterest and coldest day of the following January I found myself returning to college for the winter term with fifteen cents in my pocket, and discovered that it would cost fifteen cents to get my trunk to my room. Well, a sled was borrowed and the trunk hauled up one of the seven hills which we imagined made our college town like Rome. My roommate had not returned, there was no wood for the fire, and soon the bedslats quivered beneath a mass of shivering humanity—so passed the first night. Early next morning the situation was laid before Professor Harlan, who suggested that a janitor was wanted in the seminary. The post was promptly filled and the road paved for the course of future self reliance.

Fairs and Trade Lectures in Germany.

(From The Milwaukee Sentinel.)

"Saxony, Germany, is about the only place in the world where a continuous fair is held during the entire year," said William J. Helms. "These fairs are of three kinds. The most important exhibitions are held in the large cities during the summer and fall months for a week at a time, but never on the same dates. It is quite common to see as many as 15,000 to 20,000 persons attend a fair, and they stay from early in the morning until late at night. The government of Saxony recognizes the fact that the matter of holding expositions has passed the experimental stage, and that they are a great benefit to business.

"Another fact which appealed to me when I was traveling through Germany was the action of the Bavarian trades museum in sending out traveling lecturers who show the practical workings of toys by means of models in actual operation. The museum is, I believe, upheld by the large manufacturers of Bavaria, who are largely engaged in making toys for sale in America and at home, and the fact that the sales of toys, especially mechanical ones, in that section of the country is ascribed to the work of these traveling lecturers."

VOL. XXXVII.

G. G. JOR...
J. M. BRO...



HON. JOSEPH M...
He Was Yesterday Ap...
Commission by Gover...
Whose Resignation Is...

Popular Railroad Co...
Joseph Brown, W...
Has Had Wi...

Joseph M. Brown, of Mariett... the most prominent citizens of ... of Georgia, was yesterday app... Governor J. M. Terrell a memb... railroad commission of the st... Brown will assume his new d... gust 15, at which time the re... of G. Gunby Jordan, whom Mr. ... succeeds, takes effect.

Although Commissioner Jorda... of resignation sent to Governor T... May 16, to take effect August ... announcement of his retirement ... a great surprise yesterday. The ... first made known when the gove... the appointment of Joseph M. ... the senate.

Mr. Jordan's letter of resigna... lows:

"Atlanta, Ga., May 16, 1904.— ... J. M. Terrell, Atlanta, Ga.—Dea... has been my rare good fortune t... dered two unsolicited appoint... railroad commissioner of Georgi... ferent governors. While in each ... keenly feeling the compliment a... appreciating the honor conferre... it but fair to accept the last app... with the expressly reserved pri... resigning whenever my private ... might so require.

"With this state of facts y... later acquainted. As anticipate... creasing demands of my affairs ... me to prepare for this step last ... the recently enacted franchise ... was about to impose upon th... commissioners many arbitratio... road and other corporation ta... in which the state was, of cou... interested. These duties I had ... to shirk. You were also kind ... urge that, owing to other impo... ters then pending before the c... my services would be useful t...

"This resignation has thus ... poned until the present time ... the commission having finish... plete revision of its rules ... classification, then in contem... sire to tender this, my re... railroad commissioner of Ge... ive on August 15, next. By ... is fair to presume that all ... tant matters now before th... will have been finally disp... thermore, additional busines... I am expected to assume ... have devolved upon me. T... tice is given that you ma... tunity at your leisure, to ... selection of my successo...

"With assurances of the ... I am very respectfully,

"G. GUNB...

Mr. Brown's C...

Joseph M. Brown has ... spicuous a figure in the ... of Georgia and the maki... Georgia to need any i... member of the illustriou... of this state, Joseph M. ... made man.

In early youth it was ... Mr. Brown to study law, ... some trouble with his ... his giving up the close s... he entered the railroad ... position with the West... as a clerk. With this ... connected for twenty... when he retired Augus... the responsible positio... ager.

From his very entra... road world Mr. Brown ... tude for the work th... not only the commen... periors, but promotio... the position of freigh... rose to traveling fre... freight agent, genera... senger agent, and fin... of traffic manager, ... the time of his res...

Mr. Brown resigne... and Atlanta shortly ... Chattanooga and St...

Continued on...